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Clubwomen Buy Bomber; Farm Funds Approved; Nazi Officials Arrested

The World's Day—June 4, 1943

New England: Federation Name to Go on Bomber

Massachusetts clubwomen have gone over the top in their "Buy a Bomber at Swampscott" project, and are well on their way to buying a second bomber at the 51st annual convention now in session at the New Ocean House. The purchase of $75,000 in Bonds entitles the State Federation to have its name on the nose of a bomber. [Page 5.]

First airport in the United States exclusively for helicopters will be established at the new Bridgeport plant of the Sikorsky Aircraft Division of the United Aircraft Corporation, the company announced. The Sikorsky plant is building helicopters for the United States Army.

Beef scarce in Boston markets today, along with lamb, veal, and pork —and potatoes—as OPA announces new point values for canned goods. [Page 2.]

Boston Better Business Bureau announces the winning of first prize in national competition for promoting legitimate business and protecting consumers. [Page 2.]

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, in the absence of Governor Saltonstall, will review the annual parade of the Boston high-school cadets on June 6. It will be just 30 years since the Lieutenant Governor marched in such a parade as Captain of a cadet company of English High School.

Washington: Senate Group Approves Farm Bill

An $800,000,000 farm bill was approved by a Senate Appropriations subcommittee, restoring cuts made in the House, including funds to continue the Farm Security Administration.

A $6,273,629,000 Lend-Lease appropriation bill was passed by the Senate and sent back to the House after deletion of a House proviso that none of the funds could be used for agricultural subsidies.

Support of legislation to require confirmation by the Senate of thousands of Federal employees drawing $4,500 or more a year appeared to be increasing in the Senate.

Maj. Gen. Omar Nelson Bradley, who commanded the American troops in Northern Tunisia which brought the fall of Bizerte, was nominated by President Roosevelt to be a Lieutenant General. His permanent rank is Lieutenant Colonel in the Infantry. His name led a list of 14 officers promoted for "conspicuous leadership during the recent Tunisian campaign."

The National War Labor Board declared refusal of milk drivers in New York City to comply with orders of the Office of Defense Transportation is "a form of strike" which violates labor's no-strike pledge, and ordered milk deliveries continued without interruption.

Legislation providing for prison sentences and fines for persons instigating or leading strikes in Government-operated plants was passed by the House and sent back to the Senate for action on amendments

In Europe: High Nazi Officials Arrested

Arrest of high Nazi officials in Düsseldorf followed diversion to the black market of huge quantities of food intended for the Ruhr valley bombing victims, according to reports from the underground reaching London.

Lloyds of London is quoting insurance rates for cargoes bound through the Mediterranean for the first time since June, 1940. The rates are lower than those for voyages to the same destination around Africa.

Escape of George von Schnitzler, head of the I. G. Farbenindustrie Dye Trust, to Spain has been reported in London. He is believed to have been identified with a move to place the German Army in a dominant position in Germany, supplanting Hitler.

Georges Mandel, former French Minister of the Interior and stout opponent of the Axis, was reported to have passed on in a German prison. The report came from Bern, Switzerland.

German safe-conduct permit for Swedish ships has apparently been lifted sufficiently to permit at least one ship to reach Göteborg—a cargo ship from Buenos Aires which left there Feb. 1 and has been awaiting orders at Lisbon.

Vichy will remain as the seat of the French Government "where sovereign rights can be most freely exercised," said Marshal Pétain in an interview reported over the Berlin radio.

No trace of survivors of the missing Lisbon-to-London airliner, attacked by Nazi planes on June 1 over the Bay of Biscay, has been found by Royal Air Force rescue planes. The Spanish Embassy has denied the Axis radio report that five survivors were picked up by a Spanish fishing boat.

National: Huge Store of Illicit Coupons Seized

A quantity of illicit sugar and fuel-oil coupons, and 635,000 gasoline ration coupons good for 2,000,000 gallons, were confiscated at Newark, N. J., in what the OPA described as "the largest raid since the inception of rationing."

Max Stephan, Detroit restaurateur convicted of treason, asked the Sixth United States Circuit Court of Appeals again to order retrial of his case.

Labor: General Motors Dispute Goes to NWLB

A dispute between General Motors Corporation and the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) was certified to the National War Labor Board by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. It involves 200,000 workers and concerns Union demands for a program of full employment, a guaranteed weekly wage, wage stabilization, increased vacations and revised security provision.

Production of Rolls-Royce aircraft engines and Packard marine engines at the Detroit plant of the Packard Motor Car Company is virtually at a standstill as a walkout termed "completely unauthorized" by officials of Local 190, United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.), continues into its second day.

War production of wire stopped at the Wickwire Spencer Steel Corporation's plant at Tonawanda, N. Y., when 1,350 workers walked out. A C. I. O. union official attributed it to the Company's alleged refusal to admit him to the plant on a pass, although a company spokesman asserted the strike apparently followed a Union grievance over employment of 13 Buffalo street department workers on a part-time basis.

Americas: Paraguay's President on Way to U. S.

Gen. Higinio Morinigo, President of Paraguay, left Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by plane for Recife en route to the United States. He is accompanied by United States Ambassador Wesley Frost and other high officials.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Columns 7 and 8.

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Weather Predictions

Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 8:45 p. m., and ends Saturday at 4:38 a. m.

Dimout begins Saturday at 8:46 p. m., and ends Sunday at 4:38 a. m.

Police Case Indictments Are Quashed

Timilty and other officials freed of charges will immediately seek their reinstatement.

Indictment of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty and six other high police officials on gambling-conspiracy charges was quashed today in Superior Court by Judge James J. Donnelly, who sustained defense pleas to abate on grounds of improper conduct before the Grand Jury by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell.

Mr. Bushnell branded the decision as "unprecedented" and alleged that it "contained no rulings or findings which adversely affect the validity of the indictment."

He promised that "every effort will be made to find some procedure under which the entire matter will be reviewed."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, whose office has power of appointing the Police Commissioner, declared that "if there is nothing pending against him, I assume he will end his leave of absence and return to his office."

After seven days of arguing on the pleas, the Judge had taken the case under advisement two days ago. His decision became known as he filed the plea papers with his clerk with a one-line statement: "The clerk will make the following entries: pleas sustained; indictment quashed."

Those indicted with Mr. Timilty and who also accepted volunteer suspension during the litigation were: Superintendent Edward W. Fallon, Deputy Superintendents James R. Claflin and John M. Anderson, Capts. John A. Dorsey and Edward J. Keating, and Sergt. Arthur R. Eunson.

Reinstatement Sought

Shortly after announcement of the Judge's decision, Commissioner Timilty announced that this afternoon he will request the State Civil Service Commission to agree to immediate reinstatement of the six officers who accepted voluntary suspension after the Grand Jury had handed down the blanket indictment.

Judge Donnelly filed a memorandum with his decision to explain remarks he had made in regard to the possibility that the night session of the Superior Court on Feb. 9 was in effect a violation of required secrecy of grand-jury proceedings. The memo said:

Question Raised

"After the close of evidence and arguments at the hearing on pleas in abatement the Court raised the question as to whether the sitting of the Grand Jury on the night of Feb. 9, 1943, was not a sitting of the Grand Jury, rather than a sitting of the Court. Since the matter had not been argued by counsel and was raised by inquiry of the court, I think it should appear in the records that an examination of the records of the Court discloses that it was not a sitting of the Grand Jury but was a sitting of the Court for the purpose of passing upon certain matters which had arisen during the proceedings of the Grand Jury.

"I rule that the case of Commonwealth vs. Harris, to which reference was made in my remarks does not apply to the proceedings at the

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Argentine Army in Anti-Axis Revolt; Feeling Against Castillo Deep-Seated; House Passes Anti-Strike Measure

President hints that striking coal miners will lose deferment from draft.

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 4

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, told John L. Lewis today that he, as Federal boss of the mines, expects "that you will direct the members of the United Mine Workers to return to work on Monday."

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4 — The House took a hand in the coal strike today.

It adopted a compromise anti-strike bill which would give statutory powers to the National War Labor Board to subpoena John L. Lewis, and possibly make him liable to a $5,000 fine or imprisonment.

This action followed on the heels of President Roosevelt's appeal to the half-million striking miners to go back to work on June 7, followed by an intimation at his press conference today that deferred draft status of striking miners might be removed.

The House action makes a complex legislative situation. Administration leaders assert that the proposed anti-strike measure is too sweeping, and actually would promote strikes which it seeks to eliminate. On the other hand, some of its clauses contain powers which the Administration seeks.

The House passed the anti-strike bill 231 to 141.

The Senate already has passed one anti-strike bill but very much less drastic than the one approved by the House. This is part of the difficulty. It is believed the Senate will not agree to the House version and that the delay involved in straightening out the differences may make it too late to apply any provisions to the present coal situation.

What happened is that the Smith anti-strike bill which the House passed and the Senate buried in the last session, now has been repassed, after amendments from Representative Forest A. Harness (R) of Indiana, had cut out some of the original provisions.

At a press conference today he made it plain that the strikers are in danger of losing their Selective Service occupational deferments.

Mr. Roosevelt uttered his implied threat indirectly

Liable for Induction

Expressing the hope that the miners will go back to work Monday, as he directed yesterday, the President declared there was a very simple rule governing occupational deferments which applied to all workers in essential industries, not just to the miners.

An occupational deferment, the President said, is good only as long as the employee works at the job for which he is deferred.

As soon as the man stops work-

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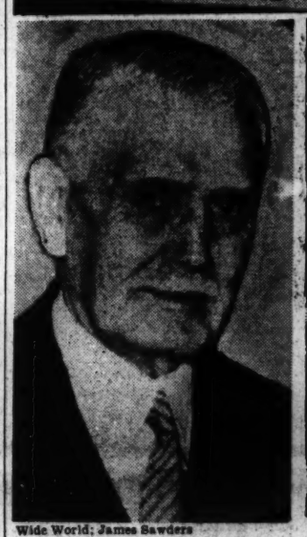

Wide World; James Sawders

Key Figures in Argentine Revolt

President Castillo, left, heads the ultra-conservative regime that has been ousted. War Minister Gen. Pedro Ramirez, right, led the successful revolution. Above, Argentine Capitol in Buenos Aires.

War Minister reported in full command of rebelling troops as censorship tightens.

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

Swiftly successful revolution in Argentina has broken the last foothold of Nazi propaganda and espionage inthe Western Hemisphere.

While full details are not yet available the intent of the revolt appears to be closely opposed to the "produent neutrality" of President Castillo, who is reported in flight.

The dominant fact emerging from scanty cable dispatches that have been permitted to pass the rigid censorship is that the revolt comes from inside the Government itself.

At lon glast the lightning has struck through a miasma of government that had shawed that fine country before the world and sent its prestige tumbling.

Two Principal Causes

This revolt comes into perspective against a double-winged backdrop.

One wing is the overwhelming but hitherto suppressed sympathies of the Argentine people for the cause of world democracy.

The other wing is the dissension within the ultra - conservative backers of President Castillo and his policy of "prudent neutrality."

During recent weeks this dissension has broken into the open, despite the Government's efforts to hide it.

Fire has been touched to Argentina's many slumbering fuses by the rising intensity of the presidential campaign.

The regime in power has used every device known to the subtleties of Argentine politics to twist the coming election in favor of the heir-designate, Robustiano Patron Costas, President of the Senate.

Provincial Governor Quits

In protest against the railroading tactics used to impose Señor Patron Costas on the Party, Rodolfo Moreno resigned on April 13 as Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires.

The lengths to which the regime would go in pursuit of its determination to stay in power against the wishes of at least 80 per cent of the Argentine people were indicated last October, when the Province of Corrientes was virtually taken over. The elected Provincial Governor, Pedro Numa Sota, was ousted. A Federal Commissioner, or Interventor, was named to rule. Corrientes had been one of the centers of opposition to Castillo.

Clings to Neutrality

Even that early the Castillo forces were laying the groundwork for an electoral monopoly that escaped them when the opposition won a Chamber majority in 1942.

The pro-Government alliance known as Concordancia published on May 30 its platform for next September's presidential elections. This platform carried forward

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Strategic points seized in Buenos Aires with fighting in suburbs; 15-mile march.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 4 (AP)—Argentine troops seized control of Buenos Aires today in a swift revolt against the regime of President Castillo and crowds cheered the movement with shouts of "Long live democracy" and "Long live freedom."

Gen. Pedro Ramirez, who had served as President Castillo's Minister of War in the Cabinet which maintained Argentina's status as the only nation in the Western Hemisphere having relations with the Axis, was identified as the leader of the revolt.

Soon after troops marched into the city, the General entered the Government House in downtown Buenos Aires. Deputies of the Radical (liberal) Party, which has fought Señor Castillo's neutrality policy for months, were in session there, but nothing is known yet of General Ramirez's political tie-ups.

Press Announces Success

A special edition of the newspaper Noticias Graficas was issued bearing the streamer headline: "Triumphant Revolution."

A statement radiocast by all Argentine radio stations said President Castillo was transferring the seat of his Government to an Argentine warship and private advices subsequently received in Santiago, Chile, said he and his associates had moved aboard a Federal minesweeper in the Buenos Aires harbor.

[The radiocast statement said Señor Castillo was determined to maintain Argentine institutions and to oppose "a Government by force which does not respect the popular will of the country."]

In Montevideo, the British Legation said shortly after noon today that according to reports from Buenos Aires, entered this morning by revolting army troops, "the impression is that the revolutionary movement has been successful."

Ultimatum to President

A Montevideo dispatch said conflicting reports from Buenos Aires left the impression that the movement against President Castillo was aimed at reversal of Argentina's foreign and domestic policy, which has left it as the only American nation to maintain relations with the Axis. One source, who cannot be identified by name, said military leaders had recently given President Castillo an ultimatum to modify his policies within 48 hours. He said the President curtly rejected their suggestions.

Montevideo reports said handbills distributed by the revolting units described the movement as aimed at "complete and frank Pan-American solidarity and respect for Argentina's international treaties" —an objective recalling Argentina's ratification of the Rio de Janeiro Conference resolution calling for all American democracies to break with the Axis.

Socialist Deputy Alfredo Palacios said the force numbered 8,000 men at the start and police said

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"Even Before Argentine Revolt Neutrality Policy Was Slipping," first page of second section.

De Gaulle Accepts Giraud As French Military Chief

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, June 4— Since the great fact of the formal union between Frenchmen has emerged, the immeidate problems of the newly formed Committee of National Liberation are three-fold.

They are the question whether the Commander in Chief of the French Army should be at the same time a member of the Committee—which involves the question of who is to be the Commander in Chief. It is reported here that Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud have agreed that this command shall be retained by General Giraud.

Another question is: Are General de Gaulle's Fighting French forces to pass under complete control of the French Commander in Chief, or is General de Gaulle to retain some sort of personal command over them?

The third question is that relating to a purge among key administrators here who have unsatisfactory records.

Start Made on Changes

A start has been made already upon the last of these questions by the designation of Gen. Georges Catroux to replace Marcel Peyrouton as Governor General of Algeria, and the appointment of Gen. Georges Bouscat as head of the French air forces in North and West Africa instead of Gen. Jean Mendigal.

The latter already had been suspended from office by the decision of General Giraud. M. Peyrouton didn't wait to be fired. He resigned Tuesday in circumstances that caused a commotion both in the Giraud and de Gaulle camps and added to their difficulties on the eve of today's momentous conference.

The Peyrouton episode caused many bitter allegations. It was alleged to be part of an attempted de Gaullist coup d'état or a Giraudian bait to lure General de Gaulle into the political error of accepting the resignation when it was improper for him to do so, and other things besides.

Can Increase Members

But the importance of the issues at stake overshadowed all minor considerations. General Giraud and General de Gaulle have both surrendered to the new Committee of Liberation their individual powers of de facto authority over the French communities they represent.

The committee, consisting of five members at present, has the

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

OPA Seeks Favor of Public; Labor Pushes Subsidy Plan

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—While President Roosevelt was studying a new "get tough" price-control plea from organized labor, the Office of Price Administration was busy today with further reorganization intended to make it more popular with the folks back home.

Members of the Combined Labor Board, headed by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, warned the President that he would have to cut food prices back more if he expects demands for increased wages to stop.

The program they submitted calls for cutting food prices back to May 15, 1942, levels by means of a $2,000,000,000 a year subsidy.

Though Congress as well as certain members of the Administration continue to waver on the wisdom of subsidies, the labor group told the President that in a nation spending about $90,000,000,000 to run a war, the United States can afford to appropriate $2,000,000,000 a year to roll back prices and hold them at a level to enable workers to secure adequate living standards.

OPA has already ordered roll backs in the retail price of coffee, meat, and butter, but the experiment has stirred up considerable criticism in Congress, chiefly because of protests received from the food trade and from farm groups. The latter would prefer to have the Government allow food prices to rise because they are afraid the farmer will not get his share of subsidies paid to processors.

Additional Taxes Later

Food subsidies, as used in England and as started here, are a method of allowing producers to meet higher wartime costs of production without raising the price to the consumer. The Government makes up the difference to producers in the form of a subsidy, which it collects in additional taxes from the public.

Recognizing the division of opinion within the Administration and Congress on subsidies, the labor chiefs urged President Roosevelt to make a specific statement on subsidies.

Mr. Murray told reporters at the conference, he thought the President's reaction was favorable.

The cost of living figures presented to the President by the labor leaders indicated that food prices have risen 24 to 150 per cent since January, 1941.

Series of Departures

Meanwhile, more changes were being made in OPA personnel. The reorganization was interpreted on Capitol Hill as indication that OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown is trying to "play ball" with members of Congress. Mr. Brown's faculty for doing this was supposedly one of the reasons President Roosevelt named him to replace Leon Henderson.

Chief departures have been that

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Log Tells of 23 Days in Lifeboat

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—Four strips of brown cardboard ripped from a packing case comprised the log of three United States Navy men and seven ship's officers who survived 23 days in the Atlantic in a 22-foot lifeboat after their merchant vessel was torpedoed.

The men navigated 650 miles with an error of only 15 miles in calculations.

The cardboard log was kept by Ronald Joseph Hurley, of Souix Falls, S. D., a Navy Signalman. With John E. Payne, Seaman First Class, of Centralia, Ill. and Robert R. Bowman, Seaman First Class, of East Portsmouth, Ohio, he reported to naval headquarters in London after a flight from Lisbon, Portugal.

"We were all talking about what had happened during our weeks of drifting and I decided to write it down," the log began.

"Mountainous seas the first three days forced us to bail most of the time. It rained on and off . . ."

Later he wrote: "Although we are still drifting . . . I feel with God's trust we will soon be safe and sound and back in the good old U. S. A."

The men were picked up later by a Portuguese fishing boat, which took them to Lisbon.

Others in the boat were First Assistant Engineer Lieut. Frank Wachter; Andrew Papastro, First Mate; Henry Harrison, Second Mate; George Gengler, Third Mate; Cadet Patrick Getchell; George Green, engineer, and Cadet Irving Schafner.

Allies Rain Shells and Bombs On Pantelleria and Naples

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

The strategic island of Pantelleria has again been under the fire of British naval guns—for the fourth time in five days —and Allied planes are raining bombs on its fortifications almost incessantly. In addition, new and heavy air raids have been carried out against the Italian port of Naples.

For the most part, however, an uneasy calm prevails in both the European and Mediterranean theaters of war. Everywhere it is expected that a landing attempt against Italy's southern outposts will begin at any hour.

And nowhere is this premonition of big events being felt more keenly than in the Balkans, where Yugoslav and Greek guerrillas have struck out fiercely and boldly in renewed efforts to pave the way for an Allied invasion. In Yugoslavia, General Mikhailovitch's Chetniks are said to have driven Axis troops back toward Croatia and to have forced them to yield 1,200 square miles and 21 towns. In Greece, poorly equipped irregulars are reported to have captured the Italian-occupied village of Mouzaki on the Albanian-Greek frontier and to have attacked three Bulgarian-garrisoned towns.

London newspapers are speculating freely on the passage of "invasion ships" through the Mediterranean and the imminence of a landing on Pantelleria, and Berlin broadcasters are telling their listeners the German Army is "preparing for battles on the largest possible scale."

Meanwhile, a late dispatch from China says Chinese troops have driven into the Yangtze port of Itu after annihilating 2,000 Japanese soldiers in that area and have captured Nanhsien on the northern shore of Tungting Lake. This indicates a Chinese gain of more than 30 miles in three days. The rapidity of the Chinese advance is seriously impeding Japanese

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Ham Plays Star Role In Boston Meat Drama

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"More and more of less and less" about sized up the Greater Boston meat and potato picture today. A little beef was in evidence, but nowhere near enough to care for pre-point increases, which go into effect on Sunday.

Lamb, pork, and veal—to which the Office of Price Administration hopes to switch the public's taste from beef—were in about the same category. Ham was the only fairly plentiful meat—but with few takers. "What a business I could have done if I'd had this at Easter time," sighed one butcher.

There were no potatoes, although the arrival of new fruits and vegetables gave a summerish touch to the stores which brought up visions of crispy salads which might go well with a slice or two of cold ham—if only shoppers felt inclined to buy the latter.

The usual "No Poultry" signs were evident in downtown markets. But—causing considerable wonderment as to where the birds might have flown without their wings—there were prominently displayed alongside the signs platters piled high with tiny chicken wing-tips. And, just so one wouldn't think the poultry escaped on foot, piles of feet also were on hand. There seemed no solution to the mystery.

Bright spot in the food picture today was the OPA announcement of the cutting in half of the point values of tomato juice, and of all vegetable juice combinations containing 70 per cent or more of tomato juice. All other processed-foods classifications—canned and bottled fruits and vegetables, soups and baby foods, frozen foods, and dried peas, beans, and lentils—will retain the same point values that have been effective during the past month.

Stores were crowded today, and a mid-morning tour of the downtown wholesale district found the majority of retail marchants either ready to leave or to have left early. They had taken on their meager supplies and hurried back to care for their customers' needs. Early leaving was indicative of a very short market.

Around the corner in the Faneuil Hall retail district, crowds of early shoppers milled the streets. "Where is Blackstone Street?" was the query put by one apparently new to the area. "Thank you. Hope they have something there; nothing in my neighborhood," was the comment as she set off in eager anticipation.

"Mirages are hot for the African desert, alone," commented a large independent dealer. "We have them right here when it comes to beef." While this dealer had some native veal, it was not the high quality of the Western variety he would have preferred.

Right now, many dealers are looking ahead to the 4th of July week end, and are stocking up on the hams which were scarce at Easter time, but apparently fairly plentiful today.

House Backs Ration Probe In Bay State

State House Roundup

A special commission will investigate rationing and the food, fuel, and commodity situation in Massachusetts as a result of action taken this week by the State Legislature.

Yesterday the House adopted a Senate-approved order to set up the Commission, but amended the measure to reduce the appropriation from $50,000 to $20,000 for the study. The bill now returns to the Senate for concurrence on the appropriation figure.

Representative Walter R. Baylies (R) of Taunton, speaking for the Ways and Means Committee, moved that the order be referred to the next General Court.

At this point, Representative Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis, Speaker of the House, took the floor for the first time in the present session and argued for the order.

"Nothing can be done with the findings of this Commission until the Legislature convenes in 1945," Representative Baylies declared. "The members of the Commission will be able to obtain only that information which Federal agencies want to give them. I doubt if the Commission will have the power to subpoena officials of the OPA."

Speaker King replied:

"This is a good order. The people are interested in lgislation of this kind. It is the duty of the members to see that the public is protected.

He said a transportation commission which he had proposed in 1938 met similar opposition, but that in 1939 "we restored railroad service to many communities, and we helped retain service on the Old Colony."

"We all know that New England has been on the tail end of the nation on rationing," Speaker King continued. "We are all willing to give up things for the war effort, but let us be sure that here in New England we are getting the same consideration as is shown people in other sections of the country."

Meal Tax Stays

A bill substituting a $2.00 head tax for the five per cent tax on meals costing $1.00 or more was rejected by the House yesterday.

Also killed was a bill to wipe out the present State income tax exemption on personal income taxes paid the Federal Government. Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long, who filed this bill, had stated that the exemption will cause the State to lose about $4,000,000 in tax revenue this year.

New OPA Table of Point Values

HANDY POINT CHART FOR PROCESSED FOODS
Point Values of Popular Sizes, Effective June 6, 1943

USE BLUE STAMPS K L M (Also Cooking)

CANNED AND BOTTLED — CONTAINER SIZE →	No. 300 or 8 oz.	No. 303 or 1 Cup	No. 2 or 2½ Cups	No. 2½ or 3½ Cups	No. 10 or 6½ Cups
FRUITS (include Pickled, Spiced or Candied):					
Apples (include Crabapples)	3	4	5	8	13
Applesauce and Red Sour Cherries	8	13	14	21	26
Apricots, Fruit Cocktail, Fruits for salad, or Mixed Fruit	11	15	19	25	34
Berries (all kinds) and Grapefruit	7	9	10	15	21
Cherries, all other (include Maraschino type)	8	11	14	19	26
Figs, Pears, and Strawberries or Sauce, whole, sliced, or jellied	6	8	10	13	17
Peaches	10	13	18	21	29
Pineapple	15	20	25	34	47
Plums or Prunes (all kinds)	3	4	5	7	9
FRUIT JUICES:					
Grapefruit and all other Citrus Juices, Fruit Nectars (including Papaya), Grape Juice, and Prune Juice	2	*2	3	3	4
Pineapple Juice	7	10	12	17	22
VEGETABLES:					
Asparagus, Green or Wax Beans, all other Beans (except fresh shelled), Corn (except vacuum packed and on-the-cob), and Mixed Vegetables	8	12	14	21	28
Fresh Shelled Beans (including Limas and Black-eyed Peas) and Vacuum Packed Corn	17	24	29	39	39
Greens, leafy (except Spinach)	5	*6	8	10	14
Beets and Carrots	6	9	10	15	21
Peas and Tomatoes	10	14	16	24	34
Sauerkraut	3	4	5	7	9
Tomato Catsup or Chili Sauce, Tomato Pulp or Puree, and Tomato Sauce (except when packed in combination dinners)	10	13	18	21	29
Tomato Paste	15	20	25	34	46
Mushrooms, Pumpkin or Squash, and Spinach	9	*11	14	19	26
VEGETABLE JUICES:					
Tomato Juice and Vegetable Juice combinations containing 70 percent or more Tomato Juice	2	*2	3	3	4

Note.—Jams, jellies, marmalades, fruit butters, and similar preserves are NOT rationed.

SOUPS — CONTAINER SIZE →	10½ or 11 oz.	No. 1
Tomato Soup	3	5
All other Soups (excluding Green Turtle, Clam Juice, Broth, and Cocktail)	4	6
Soups, not concentrated (ready-to-serve)	2	3

BABY FOODS — CONTAINER SIZE →	4½ or 5 oz.	8½ or 10 oz.
All canned or bottled types and varieties, except Milk and Cereal (including Cereals).	3	3

FROZEN — CONTAINER SIZE →	No. 10 or 1 lb.	No. 2½ or 2½ lbs.
FRUITS, BERRIES, AND JUICES:		
Strawberries	4	6
All other Fruits and Berries	4	6
VEGETABLES:		
Beans, Baked	4	6
Beans, Green (all styles)	4	6
Beans, Lima (all varieties)	4	6
Corn, Cut	4	6
Corn-on-cob (1 point per ear)		
Peas	4	6
Spinach	4	6
All other Vegetables and Vegetable Combinations	4	6

DRIED

Dried or Dehydrated Soups in all types of containers — 1 point for packages up to 4 ounces.
Peas, Beans, or Lentils (excluding Soybeans and Black-eyed Peas) — 4 points per pound.

This chart only lists point values for the most popular sizes. See the official chart at your grocer's for other sizes and their point values

†K L M good May 24, to and including July 7. G M J valid through June 7.

CAUTION

ONLY items on this chart require the surrender of Blue Stamps from War Ration Book Two

*Spinach and other leafy greens, tomato juice, and other vegetable juices, fruit juices and fruit nectars in a No. 2 can may fall in the column under 14 oz. including 1 lb. 2 oz.†.

When in doubt, check the label weight.

Associated Press

Canned, Bottled, Frozen, Dried Fruits and Vegetables
Official point values of popular-size containers issued by the Office of Price Administration to become effective June 6.

Taxi Service Decreasing At Rail Stations

Persons arriving at Boston's in-town railroad stations after three o'clock in the afternoon may wait in vain for a taxicab now that restrictions in mileage and gasoline are beginning to take effect.

At South and North Stations and at Back Bay and Huntington Avenue, lines of travelers waiting for taxis are a common sight during the late afternoon, and taxi drivers today predicted that the situation would force a good many of them off the road entirely because "you can't make any money this way."

The new ruling—General Order ODT39—actually went into effect May 27 but is only now being felt because most operators had a reserve of gasoline which has lasted until now.

One large company has restricted its cabs to seven gallons of gasoline a day and 60 miles of travel, while another had fixed limits of five gallons and 50 miles. The usual mileage, drivers say, is between 80 and 100 miles per day.

The restrictions have resulted in taxi drivers in Boston proper refusing trips out into the suburbs because of the long return trip without fare.

"We make every mile count now," said one driver today. "When we have a fare to a hotel or one of the railroad stations, we wait in the line there until we get another fare to take us away."

Homer Johnson, chief of the division of local transport in the Office of Defense Transportation, said he had not been advised of the late-afternoon shortage of cabs. To remedy the reported condition he suggested not putting cabs on the street until later in the day when the rush periods started.

He said that the mileage limits imposed under General Order 39, which called for a 20 per cent reduction, was based on 39,000 miles per cab per year—the average in normal times for cabs in Massachusetts outside Metropolitan Boston. Figuring on the basis of a 360-day year, a reduction of 20 per cent comes to 76.1 miles per day per cab. "I arbitrarily added two miles to that figure, making it 78," he said.

Beef Shortage Held Due To Rush Order for Army

Food Problems in New England

News of higher point values for rapidly diminishing supplies of beef in local markets undoubtedly will be taken more cheerfully by New Englanders today with the announcement that both situations are attributable in large part to a rush order last week for 14,000,000 pounds of beef for the armed forces.

"When the order for this meat came from the Army, there was no question as to what should be done," said Frederic W. Lake, Regional Meat Rationing Officer, of the OPA. "It was felt that every civilian would be heartily in favor of sending the meat to the boys on the fighting fronts, and this was the decision that was made. I am sure that the public, when it is aware of this fact, will bear the extra sacrifice it is again called upon to make.

"The more rush orders we get from the military, the more we know that our boys are on the march and that all we are being asked is to sacrifice a little more that they may go on to quick victory," he added, as he said that this was not the first time the meat rationing program had had to be changed, and "we hope," not the last.

Market-Basket Prices

The newly established OPA "market-basket" prices of 1,090 grocery items went into effect today in retail stores throughout 43 Greater Boston communities, and included reductions in price on more than 125 items.

Dinner Invitations Back?

Hope was expressed by OPA officials today that a new ruling—allowing food certificates to members of the armed forces on leave for 72 hours or more—would increase the number of invitations to "come to my house for dinner."

Since rationing became effective, there has been a sharp decrease in the number of invitations to servicemen, said Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State OPA Director. He estimated the decrease in Boston, alone, at 14,000 monthly. Under the new plan, servicemen may obtain certificates from commanding officers, and, when properly filled out, the dinner host to whom it is presented may redeem it at his local board for ration points equivalent to those used by the dinner guest.

Canned Milk Values

The OPA has established the following point values for canned evaporated and condensed milk, now rationed with red stamps:

For a purchase of one pound or less, one point a pound; cans weighing six to eight ounces, two cans a point; cans weighing more than eight ounces, one point a can.

New Beef Points Sunday

In line with the already announced increases in beef point values, which go into effect on Sunday, there also will be increases in red-stamp point values of the more popular Kosher beef cuts, the OPA announces.

At the same time, reduced point values of many cuts of lamb and mutton and some veal and variety meats—for which demand has been relatively light—will go into effect. The new point values will remain in effect until July 3—"barring emergencies."

Feed Shortage Looms

Declaring that a feed shortage looms for New England farm producers, telegrams asking relief were sent yesterday to all New England members of Congress by the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, Inc.

The telegrams stated that "inside of two weeks, if we are unable to get supplies of these two important grains (corn and wheat, for livestock and poultry) we will face a definite feed famine, farmers will be unable to secure feed, and chaotic conditions will result."

Indictments Against Timilty And Other Officials Quashed

Continued from Page 1

night session of Feb. 9. (The case referred to unauthorized persons in a jury session.)

"From the record of the proceedings at that session, it appears that Chief Justice (John P.) Higgins, who presided, recommended to the Attorney-General that the matters which he desired to discuss should if possible be allowed to stand until morning, when they should be passed upon by Judge (Frank J.) Donahue, whose previous order would have to be modified by any action there taken.

"Since publicity has been given to a remark made by me, with reference to a 'side-track of the proceedings' in fairness to Chief Justice Higgins I think it should appear that the point under discussion at the time that remark was made was the nature of the night session and my remark was directed entirely at the recommendation of the Chief Justice that the motions presented at such night session by the Attorney General should be considered by Judge Donahue in the morning."

Attorney General Bushnell's statement read:

"What has just been read to me as the decision of the Judge who sat for almost two weeks in an unprecedented proceeding appears to me to be unbelievable. Under ordinary circumstances a decision by a Judge of a Superior Court on dilatory pleas by which defendants seek to avoid trial on indictment returned by a grand jury is final.

"But as I understand it, this judge has filed a paper entitled 'Findings and Rulings.' This paper contained no rulings or findings which adversely affect the validity of the indictment, or which would support a finding that the indictment is invalid. In fact, the effect is quite the contrary, namely, that the night hearing of Feb. 9 presided over by the Chief Justice is not found to render the indictment invalid."

Mr. Bushnell added: "In fact, the indictment is held valid in this respect. Another piece of paper filed by the court contains the notation 'pleas sustained; indictment quashed' and nothing more.

"Ordinarily such a finding would be final, as the government has no appeal in such cases. But I happen to regard the solution as extremely serious and the proceedings resulting in the court's finding as unique and extraordinary and culminating in such a surprising fashion that every effort will be made to find some procedure under which the entire matter will be reviewed."

City Auditor Charles J. Fox estimated that $6,423.45 in back pay would be given to the seven officials if they were reinstated today. Covering the nine weeks and five days they have been out of office, the individual amounts range from $1,506.67 due the Commissioner, who receives $8,000 a year, down to $473 to the Sergeant, who receives $2,700 annually.

Sunday Performance Off

Performance of "The Merry Widow" which had been scheduled for Sunday night at the Boston Opera House has been canceled under a ruling by the State censor. A Monday evening performance will be substituted.

William E. McElfreeh

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 4—William E. McElfreeh, who passed on here yesterday, was professor emeritus of physics of Williams College. After serving on the College faculty as professor of physics for 31 years, he retired in 1936.

Professor McElfreeh, a native of Griggsville, Ill., had received three degrees from Harvard University where he taught physics before becoming a member of the Williams College staff.

Increase in Vegetables Due Despite Late Spring and Costs

"In spite of rains and late spring, in spite of shortage of farm machinery and fertilizer, in spite of a 99 per cent increase in costs of paid farm labor available, and in spite of possible price control, the farmers of Massachusetts are still planning to plant and harvest 10 per cent more vegetables this year than last," Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture, said today.

"In order to pay for what labor they get, farmers must of necessity consider increasing their output of vegetables, fruit, and poultry, rather than milk.

"Regardless of increasing need of milk and impending shortages this summer," the Commissioner continued, "OPA has allowed an increase of only 7-10ths of a cent a quart average throughout Massachusetts within the last 12 months. Part of this was an 'Indian gift' and rolled back in Boston on May 15.

"Farmers who can care for their cows alone, or with the unpaid labor of their families, may be able to maintain or increase production of milk, but paid labor on farms must more and more, under present conditions, be expected to go into the production of fruit, vegetables, and eggs, where the moribund hand of bureaucracy has not been so heavy.

"Texas spinach was sent to Springfield recently at the rate of thousands of bushels a week and sent by truck on precious tires to Lowell, Lawrence, Worcester, and other Eastern Massachusetts cities just because the ceiling in Boston was too low to get spinach into the city by car lots," Commissioner Webster said.

"Erratic price ceilings have caused not only food shortages but many wasted miles of priceless transportation," he continued. "Local growers have taken care of the spinach situation by shipping in 10,000 bushels a day at a nominal price dictated by the law of supply and demand.

"Yes, it has been a tough spring, but the farms will produce heavily if no more artificial barriers are erected," he declared.

Sales Managers Hear Thirteen Helpful Don'ts'

Sales managers of leading Boston business firms today learned the 13 "don'ts" of Burton Bigelow, President of the Burton Bigelow Organization, New York, for post-war sales planning.

They were outlined by Mr. Bigelow at a luncheon meeting of the Sales Managers' Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Parker House under the subject "Thirteen Mistakes to Avoid in Postwar Sales Planning."

The 13 don'ts are:

1. Don't start on postwar planning unless and until your top executives are sold on it.
2. Don't nibble at the postwar planning job.
3. Don't try to do the job without selling all key people in advance.
4. Don't give one man the full postwar planning responsibility without giving him equal authority.
5. Don't make your initial assignments too specific.
6. Don't search afield for the perfect "place to start."
7. Don't draw new road maps for old traveled roads.
8. Don't set your sights on solely selfish goals.
9. Don't tie your plans to transitory headlines.
10. Don't close your mind—nor the ballot boxes—until the votes are all in.
11. Don't "freeze" your conclusions too soon.
12. Don't stake your future on a single plan.
13. Don't keep your planning activity a secret from your employees.

Leonard J. Raymond, head of Dickey-Raymond Inc., was re-elected President of the Sales Managers' Club at today's meeting. Other officers chosen are: W. Nelson Bump, of American Airlines, Inc., Vice-President; Thomas S. Knight, Commercial Vice-President of the General Electric Company, Treasurer, and James H. Walsh, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Staff Secretary.

N. E. Men Reported Prisoners of Japan

WASHINGTON, June 4 —The names of four New Englanders were included in a War Department list today of 189 United States soldiers held prisoners of war by Japan at an unidentified camp.

New Englanders on the list, and next of kin:

Connecticut

Greenberg, Private First Class Raleigh—John H. Greenberg, father, Hartford.

Maine

Grant, Private First Class Lucian H.—Mrs. Esther Grant, mother, Presque Isle.

Massachusetts

Wright, Private Ray D.—Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, mother, Cambridge.

Rhode Island

Cowley, Private William F.—Mrs. Mary A. Cowley, mother, Pawtucket.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

A talk on "Museum Treasures" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Sunday

A recital by Carol Brice, contralto, and Jonathan Brice, accompanist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Margaret Morrison, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Wellesley, in the Community Playhouse, 370 Washington Street, at 3 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marblehead, in First Church of Christ, (Congregational), Washington Street, at 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by James O. Rowell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Woburn, in the Unitarian Church, at 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Anna E. Herzog, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in the Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, at 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Oscar Graham Peeke, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in the Church Edifice, 140 Sycamore Street, at 3:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 5.

Boston Better Business Bureau First in National Competition

For its efforts in protecting consumers and improving local business conditions, the Boston Better Business Bureau today announced that it had won first prize in a national better business competition of 83 Bureaus, climaxed yesterday at a conference in Omaha, Neb.

The Boston Bureau was cited for a series of "wear and care" leaflets written and distributed on 30 general subjects as part of the nation's conservation program. Up to date there has been a total distribution of more than 3,000,000 of these leaflets through merchants and other Boston Business Bureaus.

Stores have distributed them to customers and in special mailings. They have been highly recommended in government circles as a consumer guide in the purchase of materials based on conservation efforts. They describe in detail the essential facts on the wear and care of materials. They also analyze price control and alternate materials to be used in saving for the war effort.

The prize award was won by Boston in competition with Bureaus which today employ more than 500 workers directed by 1,500 business leaders and supported by more than 2,500 business concerns contributing nearly $1,000,000 in membership fees. All the services of these bureaus are rendered without charge to the communities in the development of legitimate business.

'Queenie's' Pups Safe This Time

Queenie's a German Shepherd dog and her memory is as long as an elephant's.

For several years she's been the general property of the force at the Back Bay police station. But the boys in blue played a trick on Queenie last year. They took away her pups. Members of the force took the pups home almost before they could open their eyes.

Queenie, the lady that she is, just squinted her eyes and growled under her breath:

"Boys, I'm not forgetting."

And Queenie didn't.

You see she's been expecting another litter of pups for the past week. The policemen have been watching her as closely as a sleuth follows his quarry. Yesterday Queenie disappeared. Policemen on the day force accused the boys on the night shift of whisking Queenie off to a secluded place where they could have their first pick of the new pups.

But Queenie fooled them all. Today she was seen by a surprised policeman strolling down to her favorite market as nonchalantly as you please. But, ah, something was missing. The policeman, a keen observer, noticed that the pups had been born. He stalked Queenie to her new lair—a spot far under a ramp of the elevated bridge. In the dark he heard the whimper of pups.

Other policemen were brought on the scene to figure out how they could get those pups. But policemen are portly gentlemen. They can't squeeze under bridge ramps. So, they decided, the pups would have to stay there until they could walk out by themselves.

And that's just the way Queenie wanted it. She didn't forget.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cooler

Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat cooler tonight; moderate temperatures Saturday forenoon; gentle to moderate winds..

Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire: Not much change in temperature tonight; slowly rising temperatures in the interior Saturday forenoon.

Connecticut, and Vermont: Continued warm and humid tonight.

Massachusetts: Somewhat cooler in the east, continued warm and humid in the central and west portion tonight; not much change in temperature Saturday forenoon.

Rhode Island: Not so warm tonight and Saturday forenoon.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:17 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Saturday 1:24 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.

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An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Drummond Sees Alarming Signs Of Isolationism

Alarming evidences of isolationism are present in Washington, according to Roscoe Drummond, Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, who just returned from the Hot Springs food conference and who is to address a supper meeting tonight of the United Nations Association.

He fears that this comparatively small group of isolationists may be able to enforce minority government after the war through the two-thirds rule governing the ratification of treaties and thus prevent United States' participation in an adequate world plan for peace.

Mr. Drummond also deplores the tendency of Congress to shun taking the initiative in important international affairs, and regards as dangerous the indecision and confusion within the leadership of the Republican Party on the question of participation in the peace.

However, he believes the United States will emerge from the war to find itself already actively in the peace by means of lend-lease and other economic agreements now in force.

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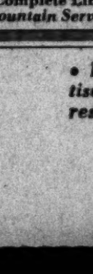

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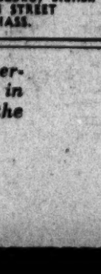

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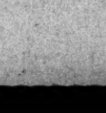

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Stalin Accord With Roosevelt Held Excellent

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—President Roosevelt declared today that the understanding existing between himself and Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia was excellent, after perusing the personal letter from the Soviet leader which Joseph E. Davies brought home from his second "Mission to Moscow."

Asked at his press conference to comment on the Stalin message, the President said only that Mr. Davies had definitely brought him a letter from Mr. Stalin and that he could report that the accord which he had reached with the ruler of the U. S. S. R. was really excellent.

Simultaneously the President silenced rumors that Rear Admiral William H. Standley, Ambassador to Moscow, had resigned because the message from Roosevelt to Stalin had been entrusted to a special envoy rather than to himself. The President said Admiral Standley had submitted no resignation, either to himself or to the State Department.

Conference Basis Laid

Washington at once concluded that the basis for a face-to-face conference between President Roosevelt, Mr. Stalin, and probably Prime Minister Winston Churchill had been laid. It realized, however, that if such were the case, security considerations would dictate that there be no further public announcement on the subject until the talks were over.

Diplomatic sources admitted that there were no official hints of a forthcoming conference. There is only the general knowledge that Mr. Roosevelt has long been anxious for a personal meeting with the Soviet leader, plus the statement by Mr. Churchill to Congress that he and the President hoped "at no distant date" to confer with Mr. Stalin and, possibly, with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China.

Not even Secretary of State Cordell Hull is supposed to have known the contents of the personal letter which Mr. Davies bore to Moscow. The reply, done in Russian script, arrived in a sealed portfolio which Mr. Davies had under his arm when he alighted at the National Airport.

Diplomatic sources, noting the warmth of Mr. Davies' reception in Moscow and the smile of satisfied accomplishment with which he returned, believed that the Russian leader had agreed, at least in principle, to the suggestions made in Mr. Roosevelt's letter. At Moscow Mr. Davies told newsmen that there was "every indication that the contents of the President's letter were entirely agreeable and that Mr. Stalin is completely in accord with its contents."

Must Be Near Russia

If a conference of the "Big Three" or the "Big Four" United Nations leaders was the chief subject of Mr. Roosevelt's letter, officials here believe the meeting will take place not far from Soviet territory. "Uncle Joe" has shown no willingness to leave Russia at any time, and to the personal leader of the Soviet Union's desperate struggle for existence, a Soviet border town may seem as far from Moscow as he can afford to travel.

It is remarked here that a personal meeting between Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill would climax the new relationship between Russia and its Western Allies, which has been increasing in cordiality since spring. It would go down in history as marking the finish of Soviet isolation.

Any such conference, it is believed, would range the world in its subject-matter and would cover both war and peace. Headlined would be the synchronizing of attacks against Germany, east and west, for Mr. Stalin is known to hold that the primary job facing Russia at the moment is, not postwar planning, but the extermination of the "Hitlerite" threat to the U. S. S. R.

The matter of lend-leasing Siberian bases for American bombing attacks against Japan later on could also be clarified, and perhaps defenses arranged which would preclude the possibility that these bases would not be seizable by the Japanese 24 hours after the first raid was launched from them.

Boundary Questions

Among the postwar problems demanding pre-settlement is the matter of boundaries of Eastern Europe and Russia's need for security. Mr. Roosevelt might be able to persuade Mr. Stalin that there are other avenues to international security besides the painful arrangement of "buffer" states along Russia's boundaries. Developments to date also indicate that a vital subject for discussion would be the treatment and punishment to be meted out to Nazi Germany after the war.

Mr. Davies, who drove directly to the White House on his arrival here and was closeted with the President for two hours, had much to relate concerning his latest Moscow venture. He had talked with Mr. Stalin for two and a half hours at the Kremlin. He had been feted at a state dinner. He had conversed with high Russian officials at the premiére of "Mission to Moscow" and joked with them over the physical likenesses of themselves in the film.

His reception at Moscow was typical of the new friendship in Russian-Western relations. The first anniversary of the 20-year signing of Soviet-British alliance occurred the day before he left, and was hailed by the Russians with a degree of enthusiasm which contrasted strongly with their attitude six months ago. The dissolution of the Comintern was announced, and Premier Stalin told a Reuter correspondent—his replies to correspondents constituting a new way to elucidate foreign policy—that the termination of the Third International ended the "lie" that Russia allegedly intends to intervene in the life of other nations and "Bolshevize" them.

Suspicions Removed

At the start of 1943 Mr. Stalin was still suspicious of the sincerity of his Western Allies. He declined to meet with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca. Then came the victories in North Africa, written in heavy Nazi losses—a language "Uncle Joe" could understand and appreciate. North Africa, with its immediate threat to Italy and Europe, began to look more like a second front.

The Soviet attitude veered around and Mr. Stalin, from complaining on Feb. 22 that Russia was bearing the whole weight of the war, reached the point on May Day that he could pay generous tribute to Allied achievements in Tunisia.

Latest in the significant moves noted by diplomatic observers here has been the Russian plea, at the Hot Springs Food Conference, for more food from North America in the immediate future, and the expression by A. D. Krutkoff, chief Soviet delegate, of Russia's interest in postwar regulation of international food supplies.

Victory Welders

© Harris & Ewing

Women Champions Received at White House

The champion women welders of the United States are pictured leaving the White House after being received by Mrs. Roosevelt. On the left is Miss Vera Anderson of Gulfport, Miss., who works in the Ingalls Shipyard at Pascagoula, Miss., and Miss Wilhelmina Wtraniska, right, of the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation in Portland, Ore.

Visit of Landis Spurs Mexico Civil Defense

By Elizabeth Fagg
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., June 4—Gen. Antonio Gomez Velasco, Director of Mexico's Civilian Defense, expressed today his appreciation for the visit here of James M. Landis and seven other officials from the United States.

Mr. Landis, Director of United States Civilian Defense, said as he entered the plane yesterday to return to Washington that air-raid drills are justified even if there are no raids. As an example, he cited the expenditure in the United States of $5,000,000 on civilian defense, with a return estimated at $1,000,000,000 in terms of volunteer work.

The visiting United States specialists were greeted on the first night of their three-day stay with an impressive practice blackout in Mexico City. Surprise was expressed over the extent of Mexican civilian-defense activities and eagerness to learn.

During the three-day conferences, regional directors from outlying districts of Mexico came for technical assistance on problems of recruiting, organizing, and training volunteers for evacuation of cities and town. The work was aided by demonstrations of fire-fighting, exhibits, and movies.

Two women set a time of five seconds for extinguishing an incendiary bomb in the second Conference demonstration yesterday.

Dr. George Baehr, Chief of the Medical Division in the United States Office of Civilian Defense, gave a lecture on emergency service, illustrated by a special film. He said the Mexican Green Cross accident service is excellent, as shown by the performance of its war emergency unit.

Javier Rojo Gomez, Regent of Mexico City, expressed satisfaction that the visit will give impetus to Mexico's civilian-defense work.

Dr. Compton Back From London Visit

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, declared June 2 upon his arrival from London aboard a Pan-American Clipper that because of the war university education in England "is shot—the same as ours."

Declaring the British Government has maintained a rigid policy of keeping medical and technical students in school as long as possible, Dr. Compton said that most faculty members of British universities are in war work, with the men under 40 in the armed services and those over 40 engaged in research. He added:

"Research in England is organized more directly under the army and navy. It's not so dependent on industry as it is over here. The work is done by civilian research men and women, operating under the supervision of the armed services."

Dr. Compton spent a month in England on a joint Army-Navy technical mission. Also aboard the Clipper was Mr. Josephine Forrestal, wife of the Undersecretary of the Navy, who spent two months in the British Isles studying the work of the Wrens, the British counterpart of the American Waves.

She said she would return to Washington to report to Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, and to Lieut. Commander Mildred McAfee, Direcor of the Waves.

'Trustees of Peace' Included In Hoover-Gibson Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—Appointment of "Trustees of Peace" by all the United Nations before fighting ceases is proposed by former President Herbert Hoover and former Ambassador Hugh Gibson.

Enlarging on their joint analysis of how to establish lasting peace, they review in the current Colliers their earlier proposals for a long "cooling-off" period before the final peace treaties are drafted.

"At this point we propose a further new approach to thinking on the whole problem of peacemaking—not to the machinery alone but a new step in concepts," they write. "We suggest that a few of the leading United Nations at some time before the end of the war should, by definite agreement of the whole United Nations, be constituted 'Trustees of Peace,' or 'Regents of Peace,' or 'Leaders of Peace' to guide the world through the transitional stage from war to peace. They would be a sort of 'Regency' to bring up the infant peace. . . .

"After fighting ceases, there will inevitably be a period during which it will be extremely difficult to maintain order in parts of the world unless there is such a known reserve of strength. . . .

"We propose that the prior agreed 'conditional peace' should be imposed upon the world by the victorious powers and should, as a minimum, include:

a. The instant surrender of arms and demobilization of all enemy military forces.

b. Return of loot.

c. Repatriation of military prisoners and civil populations driven from their homes.

d. The instant removal of all blockade measures against neutrals and liberated nations—and the removal of blockade against enemy areas the instant they have surrendered their arms.

e. Temporary restoration of prewar commercial treaties pending general economic solutions. (These treaties regulate communication and enable the movement of commercial ships, planes, and goods.)

f. Immediate undertaking of relief for famine and pestilence and aid in reconstruction. Without such organized activity there will be anarchy and no peace. If such a 'conditional peace' were established, the more rapid economic recovery would greatly lessen the cost of relief.

g. The designation of provisional boundaries of all liberated and enemy states, with some areas to be occupied and governed by the 'Trustees' pending settlement.

h. The immediate call of freely chosen elective constitutional assemblies or parliamentary bodies in all liberated and enemy countries in order that there be effective governments with which to deal.

i. Immediate reduction of the armaments of the United Nations themselves to the minimum forces needed to maintain international order and to enforce ultimate peace provisions.

j. The appointment of regional 'councils' or special commissions representing all United Nations chiefly concerned, to deal with different long-view problems. . . .

"The second stage would embrace the transitional period for growth of economic and political stability. During the transitional stage the 'Trustees' or 'Regents of Peace' should have the duty not only to see that the terms of the 'conditional peace' are carried out but they would need to erect machinery for determining the solution of the long-view problems."

Labeling by Grade Seen Destroying A Business Asset

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Frederick C. Heinz, assistant to the president, H. J. Heinz Company, told a Congressional Investigating Subcommittee yesterday that proposed grade labeling for processed foods "is a so-called reform, defeated time and again, now dressed up in new clothes and brought forth as a 'war baby.'"

Opposing the proposal before the House Interstate Commerce Sub-committee he continued: "As a manufacturer of processed foods, it is our view that such a restrictive and unsound measure as compulsory grade labeling and flat pricing of consumer goods, particularly food . . . would completely change our American way of life."

He said grade labeling would "eliminate or destroy . . . the brand name which is our greatest asset. You would not condone by bureau or by congressional action the theft of our plants or of our property."

Alfred Fames, president of the California Packing Corporation, makers of Del Monte Brand processed fruits and vegetables, told the Committee flat pricing for his products "would result in a deterioration of trade marks and good will without due process of law and without compensation." He said such a provision would result in lowering the price and quality of high standard goods while the price of low standard merchandise would be raised. He said "lower income" groups would be penalized by such a development.

New York Reapportionment Hits Snag

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4—Because it provides for a 56-member State Senate, Justice Pierce H. Russell of the State Supreme Court has ruled New York's new legislative reapportionment law—the first in 20 years—"invalid and unconstitutional."

The Justice held that the upper house of the Legislature should have 53 members. The present Senate has 51 members.

Justice Russell's rulings, handed down here yesterday, were based mainly on arguments presented by Henry Epstein, former State Solicitor General, representing State Senator Stephen J. Wojtkowiak (D) of Buffalo. The Wojtkowiak action was one of three court cases brought against the validity of the law.

Justice Russell said the issue hinged on interpretation of the following paragraph in Section 4, Article 3, of the State Constitution:

"The ratio for apportioning Senators shall always be obtained by dividing the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, by 50 and the Senate shall always be composed of 50 members, except that if in any county having three or more Senators at the time of any apportionment shall be entitled on such ration to an additional Senator or Senators, such additional Senator or Senators shall be given to such county in addition to the 50 Senators, and the whole number of Senators shall be increased to that extent."

Justice Russell agreed with Mr. Epstein in opposing the view of supporters of the reapportionment law who contended that the phrase "at the time of any apportionment" meant after the apportionment took place. Mr. Epstein held the phrase meant prior to the new apportionment.

Before the 1943 reapportionment law was passed only four counties—Kings, New York, Bronx and Erie—had three or more Senators. After the law was passed, Queens fell into that category. Under the law Erie's representation was unchanged, New York lost three Senators, Kings gained one, Bronx two, and Queens two.

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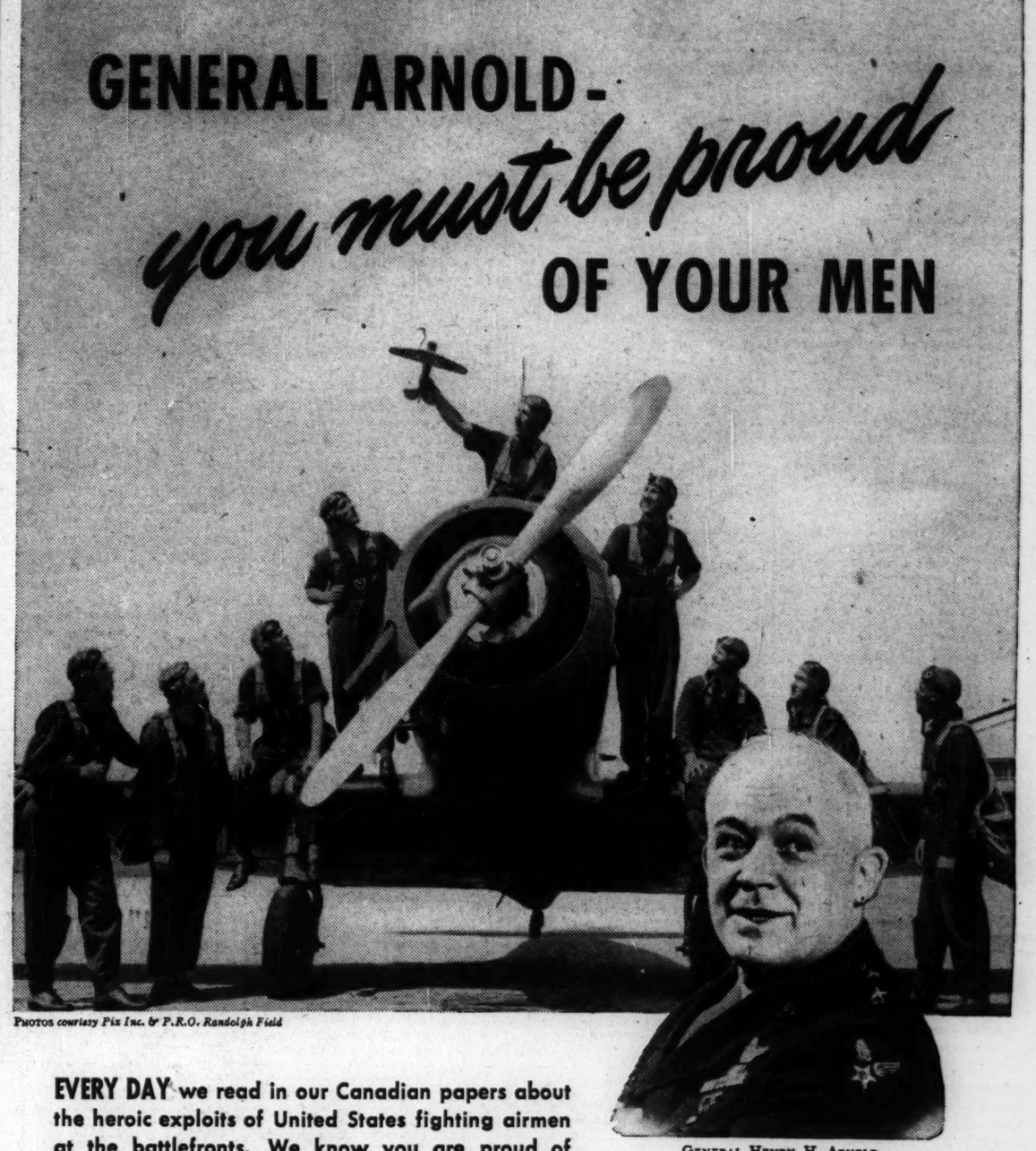

PHOTOS courtesy Pix Inc. & P.R.O. Randolph Field

GENERAL HENRY H. ARNOLD
Commanding General U.S. Army Air Forces

EVERY DAY we read in our Canadian papers about the heroic exploits of United States fighting airmen at the battlefronts. We know you are proud of them and we of Canada join in paying our tribute.

AIR MARSHAL
L. S. BREADNER, C.B., D.S.C.
Royal Canadian Air Force

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When Victory is won and good Neighbours again visit one another, we'll all be proud to recall, how our two countries pooled their resources and the men from the U.S. Army Air Forces and from the R.C.A.F. drove the Axis from the sky.

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'The Moon Is Down' on Screen—'Forever and a Day'

Hardwicke and Travers Head Cast of Film at Metropolitan

By Edwin F. Melvin

"The Moon Is Down" has fared well on the screen. Nunnally Johnson has fashioned an intelligent and carefully balanced film version of John Steinbeck's novel and play. Irving Pichel has directed with skill. A cast headed by Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Henry Travers acts in a manner to lend individuality to the many characters yet keeps them all within proper proportion. The film, now at the Metropolitan, is emotionally moving, tragic, dramatic, sometimes violently so, but it has an underlying dignity that befits the theme.

A few minor changes have been made in detail, particularly in the beginning of the story. On the whole, however, the picture holds to the theme and follows the material of the Steinbeck narrative about the Nazi occupation of a small Norwegian town, the rising tide of opposition to the invaders, the increasingly severe repressive measures imposed by the conquerors, and the unquenchable spirit of a free people which is not to be destroyed by oppression and mass executions. The camera makes it possible to bring to the screen events which were only indicated on the stage. But with this added mobility, due emphasis has been focused on the characters which are the key to the theme.

Colonel Lanser, as played by Sir Cedric Hardwicke, provides not only an interesting personal study but an admirable statement of the Steinbeck thesis. From his experience in the previous war in Belgium, Colonel Lanser is convinced of the usefulness of punitive measures as a means of compelling the co-operation of a conquered population. He is aware too of increasing hostility awakened by harshness. But as a soldier he carries out his orders. Sir Cedric in his acting employs an effective dramatic understatement. He makes the man quiet spoken but with the incisiveness that comes from the habitual use of military command, more than a little cynical, quick of action but inclined to philosophical reflections on the experiences that have come this way.

Mr. Travers as Mayor Orden offers an excellent antithesis to the Colonel. In his hands the Mayor is a kindly, somewhat garrulous first citizen of a small community. But the seeds of greatness are within him. He is slow to arrive at a decision. His thinking has not the hardness or the precision of the Colonel's. But when he has attained the vision of what is right he clings to it regardless of consequences.

Though the story centers around these two men, they do not dominate the screen. There are a score of admirable supporting performances. They are comparatively small, but they add to the effectiveness of the composite picture. There is Dr. Winter, for instance, the faithful friend and adviser of the Mayor, excellently played by Lee J. Cobb. Dorris Bowdon gives a touching portrayal of the wife and widow of the first man to be executed. Margaret Wycherly as the Mayor's wife is not long on the screen, but she makes her moments count.

E. J. Ballantine as the local Quisling gives a carefully proportioned performance as the traitor, tracing his slowness to realize the reaction of his fellow townsmen to his deeds, and his growing cruelty when he does. Peter Van Eyck, as the emotional Nazi Lieutenant, does not seem to realize completely all of the possibjlities of the role, but he manages some of the situations with genuine skill.

The film faces one unavoidable handicap. Its story by now has become so familiar, from the novel and the stage versions which have preceded it, that for many in the audience it lacks the suspense that comes from first acquaintance. But the theme in itself is sufficiently powerful to balance even that difficulty.

A Laurel and Hardy feature comedy, "Jitterbugs," provides the other half of the program.

Richard Tucker

Kitty Carlisle

As Sonia in "The Merry Widow," at the Boston Opera House

More Than 70 Stars Bedeck Cast of Film

A star-studded cast appears in "Forever and a Day," an Anglo-American production now at the Keith-Boston. It is said that more than 70 British and American film players of note, who donated their services, appear in this picture.

The story is of a 139-year-old house in London that has alternated in ownership between the American and British descendants of the fiery retired Admiral Trimble, who built it in 1804. C. Aubrey Smith plays this part. His majestic bearing, crag-like face, and hearty sea-dog manner make him an ideal choice for the part.

Through more than a century Admiral Trimble's portrait hangs in the house he built, as if defying time and change, and surviving even the blitz that wrecks the mansion in 1942. That portrait symbolizes the defeat of the newly-rich bounder (Claude Rains), who buys the house to revenge himself on one of the Trimbles. For with all his bragging and pretense, Ambrose Pomfret knows that he can never make the Admiral's house his own. This knowledge comes to him one day when he is standing in front of the portrait, and the Admiral's posture—one fancies—is particularly infuriating, for he seems to be roaring, as he points, "This way out!"

Somewhat in the manner of a stage play of years ago, "Milestones," the story has for background the changes that came into English living as the iron age arrived and merged with the motor age. Ian Hunter has the part of the Admiral's grandson, Dexter, who makes a fortune out of the newfangled bathtubs, thanks to the vision of his wife, played with sprightliness by Jessie Matthews. In this period Charles Laughton appears for a humorous bit, as a putty-faced butler whose every grimace is good for a laugh. Buster Keaton is one of the plumbers in this bathtub incident.

Dexter's grandson (Edward Everett Horton) is knighted by Queen Victoria in 1897, and there are scenes showing the family of that time looking on at the Diamond Jubilee procession. With the coming of the motor car one of the Admiral's descendants, Jim Trimble (a Cockney coalman played with relish by Brian Aherne), is one of the first to see that a new force has come into the world; but, receiving little encouragement to branch out on his own, he marries one of the housemaids (sprightly Ida Lupino), and goes off to America to make his fortune.

It is Jim's son Ned (Robert Cummings) who returns to London as a soldier in 1917, and finds the old house turned into a family hotel. He marries the receptionist (Merle Oberon). It is their daughter, Lesley, played by Ruth Warrick, who tells the history of the house to an American newspaper man in the series of flashbacks that constitute the film, starting during an air raid.

The other players, who make good impressions even in small parts, include, to name only a few: Donald Crisp, Gladys Cooper, Roland Young, Ray Milland, Anna Neagle, Ben Webster, Wendy Barrie, Una O'Connor, Nigel Bruce, Ivan Simpson, Reginald Gardiner, Arthur Treacher, Edmund Gwenn, Halliwell Hobbes, Dame May Whitty, Montagu Love, Isobel Elsom, Richard Haydn, Elsa Lanchester, Kent Smith, Victor McLaglen, Lumsden Hare, Gene Lockhart, and Reginald Owen. Twenty-one writers and seven directors contributed their services.

Anthony Collins directed the music, and the photography was directed by Robert De Grasse, Lee Garmes, Russell Metty, and Nicholas Musuraca.

Sylvia Sidney

In the stage version of "Jane Eyre," coming Monday to the Plymouth.

Short-Subject Expert Turns to Features

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

The newest Errol Flynn picture at Warner Brothers isn't designed to startle with its originality. The story is of the Northwest Mounted Police. There is the usual fighting ski chase, avalanche, and the misunderstanding which brings about the hero's dismissal from the force and then finds him reinstated after the truth comes out.

"To the Last Man"—which is the name of the picture—is being produced by Jack Chertok, for many years the producer of some of Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer's most distinguished short subjects. A former assistant cameraman, script clerk, assistant director, assistant in charge of music, and assistant producer, Mr. Chertok came up the hard way.

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In 1934, he was appointed head of Metro's short subjects department. The double bill had been instituted at movie houses, and there wasn't room on the program for much besides the newsreel.

Mr. Chertok thought he saw merit in the smaller film nevertheless, and his record speaks for the accuracy of his judgment. In the years since, he produced five short subjects which won first awards from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences—"Crime Does Not Pay," "Drunk Driving," Robert Benchley comedies, "Our Gang" one-reelers, and "Passing Parade" shorts made with John Nesbitt.

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In the course of his short-subject work, he developed some outstanding writers for the screen, and was at least partly instrumental in the discovery of such stars as Robert Taylor, Judy Garland, and Ann Rutherford, all of whom started in his shorts.

Now Mr. Chertok has decided to go in for full-length pictures. The present film is not his first effort in this direction—he made "Joe Smith, American" for Metro—but he hopes it will reveal his merit as a producer of run-of-the-mill films. This may seem at first glance a loss to the public, whatever the gain to Mr. Chertok. But the making of full-length pictures, like everything else in the industry, requires a period of apprenticeship.

Opposite Mr. Flynn will be Julie Bishop, one of several players to have been advanced by working with Humphrey Bogart in "Action in the North Atlantic." Miss Bishop has been in pictures for some years, but had her first lead in the Bogart film.

This will be the last picture in which Helmut Dantine, Warner Brothers' perennial Nazi, appears in a Nazi role. An implacable foe of Naziism, who spent three months himself in a Nazi concentration camp, Mr. Dantine was seen in a few minor roles in Hollywood before he was cast as the wounded Nazi flier in "Mrs. Miniver." His work in that picture was considered so outstanding that he has found it difficult to get any other sort of role since. He was cast in heavy Nazi roles in both "Casablanca" and "Edge of Darkness." Relief, however, is in sight. He will shortly be seen in romantic roles in "Passage to Marseilles" and "Men Without Country."

Tonight at the Pops

French Military March ..... Saint-Saëns
Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart
"Bataan," Tone Poem ..... McDonald
"Soviet Iron Works" ..... Mossoloff
"Concertpiece," for Piano and Orchestra ..... Weber
Soloist: Leo Litwin
Scherzo from the "New World" Symphony ..... Dvořák
"Bolero" ..... Ravel
"When Johnny Comes Marching Home" ..... Morton Gould
"Night and Day" ..... Porter
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"The Merry Widow," operetta. Starring Kitty Carlisle, Wilbur Evans. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Early to Bed," new musical comedy presented by Richard Kollmar. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

The Barn Playhouse—"Goodbye Again," by Allan Scott, George Haight. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Exeter—"Reveille With Beverly," Ann Miller. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 12:30, 3:55, 6:35, 9:40. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:15, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"The Last Will of Dr. Mabuse." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Kenmore—"Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 3:30, 6:20, 9:30. "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. 1, 4:25, 7:55.

Keith Memorial—"White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. 9:30 a. m., 12:04, 2:38, 5:12, 7:46, 10:20. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Frances Langford, Leon Errol. 11:01 a. m., 1:39, 4:09, 6:43, 9:17.

Metropolitan—"The Moon Is Down." Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:35. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 7:55.

Majestic—"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland. 11:55 a. m., 4:15, 8.

Modern—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 9:25 a. m., 12:35, 3:55, 7:05, 10:25. "Harrigan's Kids," Bobby Readick, Frank Craven. 11 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—"China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 7, 9:45. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"Forever and a Day," Brian Aherne, Ida Lupino, Ray Milland, Herbert Marshall. 9:30 a.m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:25. Stage Show: 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 6:50, 9:25.

Scollay—"The Avengers," Ralph Richardson, Deborah Kerr. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:35. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Medicine on Guard." "Wings Up." "Mediterranean—Ports of Call." "Screen Snapshots No. 8." "Edgar Kennedy Comedy." "A Carey Wilson Tale of Yesterday." cartoons. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 9:55. "Harrigan's Kids," Bobby Readick, Frank Craven. 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

Telepix—"Officers' Candidate School at Miami." "Hollywood Stars." "U. S. Army Band." "Gold in Peru." Burgess Meredith." "Digest of World News." cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"I Escaped From Gestapo." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. "False Faces." 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 3:50, 6:30, 9:05.

Uptown—"Desert Victory." 2:40, 5:25, 8:10. "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 1:10, 3:55, 6:40, 9:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Avengers," Ralph Richardson, Deborah Kerr. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey. 11:05 a.m., 2:30, 5:15, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Hit Parade of '43," J. Carroll, S. Hayward. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 1:48, 7:48.

Allston: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Shadow of the Sage," Three Mesquiteers. 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Air Force," John Garfield. "How's About It," Andrew Sisters.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "The Great Impersonation," Ralph Bellamy, Coolidge Corner: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary B. Hughes. 1:50, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Tahiti Honey," Simone Simon, Dennis O'Keefe. 2, 8.

Harvard: "We Are the Marines," "Three Hearts for Julia," Melvyn Douglas, Ann Sothern. 2, 8.

University: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Quiet, Please," George Sanders. 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Silver Skates," Patricia Morrison, Kenny Baker. "The Living Ghost," James Dunn, J. Woodbury.

Codman Square: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 3:15, 9:10. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 7:50.

Park: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard. 1:53, 4:59, 8:05. "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 3:03, 6:09, 9:15.

Mystic: "Clancy Street Boys," East Side Kids. 2:18, 7, 9:55. "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 3:25, 8:30.

Maplewood: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 2:37, 8:22.

Orpheum: "One Dangerous Night," Warren William, Eric Blore. 2:10, 5:15. "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. 3:30, 9:35.

Strand: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 7, 9:35. "Desert Victory." 2:25, 8:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, Jack Oakie. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews, James Ellison. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Fall In," William Tracy.

Fellsway: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Quiet, Please, Murder," Gail Patrick, George Sanders.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee, Lee Tracy.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Hard Way," Joan Leslie, Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "How's About It," Andrews Sisters, Robert Paige. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, E. Landi. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "My Son the Hero," Patsy Kelly. "Night for Crime," G. Parrell, L. Talbot. 2, 8.

Strand: "Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Claire Trevor. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autry, S. Burnette.

Strand: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens, E. Fraser.

Capitol: "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Lois Andrews.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 3:07, 7:52. "Keeper of the Flame," Katharine Hepburn, Spencer Tracy. 3:19, 9:04.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Night Plane From Chungking," Ellen Drew.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee, Lee Coolidge: "China Girl," George Montgomery. "I Married a Witch," Frederic March, Veronica Lake.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "How's About It?" Andrews Sisters.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. 2:15, 7:45 daily. Continuous Sundays from 5 p. m.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Mug Town," Dead End Kids.

WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Hit Parade of 1943," J. Carroll, S. Hayward. "I Walked with a Zombie," Frances Dee, Tom Conway.

Cut in Spoiled War Goods Due to Yield Extra Tanks

War Activities in New England

Curtailment of spoilage to save sufficient materials and time to build eight of the 28-ton tanks which helped with the Tunisian campaign is the goal set today at the General Electric Company's River Works.

Accomplishment of the goal by the October deadline would mean reduction of spoilage by 25 per cent.

A half-million pounds of critical material—steel, copper, aluminum, rubber—and nearly 100,000 hours of machine time would thus be saved, it is pointed out.

"Almost every spoilage problem can be beaten if enough thought and effort is concentrated on it," the Lynn office pointed out, asking all men and women employees to be alert to find ways to save time and materials and to pass their ideas along to others as members of the "Ideas for Victory Club."

Dartmouth in Blue

Graduating its seventh and final class of Navy officers under the eight-week indoctrination program, Dartmouth College today looked forward to the Commencement on July 1 of the Navy College Training Program for enlisted men.

The 400 leaving today brought to more than 5,000 the total indoctrinated since the school opened last July 15, when 1,000 officers reported for basic training. The new program will be launched with 2,000 men, it was disclosed.

Youth's Attitude

Young servicemen today do not seem awake to the issues for which they are fighting, declared Dean Halfdan Gregersen of Williams College yesterday as graduation speaker for the 110 cadets at the Navy's Flight Preparatory School who left the campus for advanced flight training throughout the country.

When asked what they are fighting for, the youths almost invariably answer "We don't talk about it much," or "Yeah, it is interesting to think about, all right," the Dean reported.

"This casual, indifferent and seemingly reactionary attitude of young Americans toward the deeper social and political implications of the catastrophic wars of the twentieth century is," he asserted "a fairly accurate indication of the degree of maturity we have so far achieved as a nation.

"Politically, we are of an age with a young man just past adolescence, who takes his privileges for granted and finds it hard to accept adult responsibilites.

"But we also possess many of the virtues of youth: vitality, enthusiasm for the task to be done, resourcefulness, courage, open-mindedness, friendliness, and generosity," the Dean said. "It is natural for youth to be more interested in physical activity and things than in speculation about ideal human relationships. In the same way, a young nation in the process of discovering and developing its material resources is apt to let economic considerations come before moral ones."

Fewer Soldier Busses

More than 50 busses have been dropped from the schedules of main bus lines operating in Camp Edwards as a result of the Government order to cut bus service by 20 percent. The most drastic cut has been made in the week-end service to New Bedford and Providence, where thousands of soldiers on week-end passes migrate to spend Saturday and Sunday or to make connections for other points.

Sixth Week of Pops

The Symphony Hall Pop Concerts, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, will begin their sixth week Sunday, when Paul Cherkassky will conduct. Soloists of the week will include Jesús María Sanromá on Monday, Leo Litwin on three evenings, Messrs. Trampler and Kornsand, violin and viola of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Thursday, and Harold Rubens on Saturday. The programs of the week follow:

Sunday, June 6
Paul Cherkassky conducting
Entrance of the Boyards ..... Halvorsen
Toccata (Arranged by Hans Kindler) ..... Frescobaldi
"On the Steppes of Central Asia" ..... Borodin
Overture to "Rienzi" ..... Wagner
"Unfinished" Symphony, Second Movement ..... Schubert
"Bataan," Tone Poem ..... McDonald
"Schéhérazade," Finale ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Waltz of the Flowers, from the "Nutcracker" Suite ..... Tchaikovsky
Pavane from the American Symphonette ..... Morton Gould
Salute to our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Monday, June 7
Wedding March from "The Golden Cockerel" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Three Dances from Asiatic Russia ..... Rakov
Soviet Iron Works ..... Mossoloff
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
Concerto for Pianoforte No. 1, in B-flat minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
Waltz from "Eugene Onégin" ..... Tchaikovsky
Polka and Russian Dance from the Ballet "The Golden Age" ..... Shostakovitch
Procession of the Sardar from the "Caucasian Sketches" ..... Ippolitov-Ivanoff

Tuesday, June 8
Jack Tar March ..... Sousa
Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Valse Bluette ..... Drigo
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem ..... Sibelius
"Les Préludes," Symphonic Poem ..... Liszt
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin
España Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
"As Time Goes By," from "Casablanca" ..... Hupfeld-Bodge
Salute to our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Wednesday, June 9
"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Red Cavalry March ..... Morton Gould
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saëns
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
Ave Maria ..... Bach-Gounod
Third Movement, "Pathetic" Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
"Thunder and Lightning," Polka ..... Strauss
Old Timers' Night at the Pops ..... Arranged by Lake
Salute to our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Thursday, June 10
Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Overture to "Mignon" ..... Thomas
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Waltz Scene from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Symphony Concertant for Violin and Viola ..... Mozart
Violin Solo: Walter Trampler
Viola Solo: Emil Kornsand
Finale, Fourth Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
"Wine, Woman and Song," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Jealousy," Gypsy Tango ..... Gade
"Strike up the Band" ..... Gershwin

Friday, June 11
"Semper Fidelis," March ..... Sousa
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Triumphal March from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Ave Maria ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
Warsaw Concerto (In one movement) ..... Addinsell
Piano: Leo Litwin
Bolero ..... Ravel
Victor Herbert Favorites ..... Arranged by Sanford
"As Time Goes By," from "Casablanca" ..... Hupfeld-Bodge
Salute to our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Saturday, June 12
Procession of Bacchus, from the Ballet "Sylvia" ..... Delibes
Overture, "Fingal's Cave" ("The Hebrides") ..... Mendelssohn
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Red Cavalry March ..... Morton Gould
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky
Hatikvoh ..... Israel
Roumanian Rhapsody No. 1 ..... Enesco
Dubinushka, Russian Folk Song ..... Arranged by Jacchia
Pianoforte Concerto No. 1 in E-flat ..... Liszt
Soloist: Harold Rubens
Salute to our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Sunday, June 13
"Pomp and Circumstance," March ..... Elgar
"Danse Yugoslave" ("Simfinocko Kolo") ..... Gotovac
Red Cavalry March ..... Morton Gould
Military Polonaise ..... Chopin
Dance Suite from "The Bartered Bride" ..... Smetana
Warsaw Concerto (In one movement) ..... Addinsell
Piano: Leo Litwin
Fifth Symphony, Finale ..... Shostakovitch
Gilbert and Sullivan Favorites ..... Arranged by Seredy
Minuet ..... Paderewski
"Knightsbridge" (March) from London Suite ..... Eric Coates

Even Early '43 N. E. Frosts May Bring Garden Heating

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When early frosts attack New England crops in the not too distant future it is going to be possible to wrap up the plants in invisible, yet practical overcoats of warm air. Or else Mr. and Mrs. Home Gardener will tune in on a high frequency "radar" such as is being used to locate hidden enemy warships, in order to direct radiant energy toward the shivering plants.

All this may mean California crops in New England when wartime laboratories climax their studies of infra-red lighting. So, when Dad shouts at Junior in the days to come: "Close that door, do you want to heat the whole outdoors?" Junior will be able to say: "Why not? It's a modern engineering achievement."

Thus did Miss Elizabeth Woolley, specialist in interior and lighting design of Westwood, Mass., today sum up her intensive studies of what she termed "weather conditioning" for the New England garden. This may come, she said, even in time to help Victory gardeners win the war with food products. Or it may await the "green light" of research experts now engaged in laboratory tests on developments falling under the head of "military secrets."

Heating the Outdoors New

"Artificial watering systems," said Miss Woolley, "are as old as Egypt. But artificial heating of the great outdoors not only captures the imagination but has developed to the stage of practical experimentation."

She quoted Samuel G. Hibben, director of applied lighting in Westinghouse Lamp Division as saying: "Plant growth will be aided by artificial lighting, simplifying our food problems and providing us with so-called seasonal fruits and vegetables all the year round."

Strings of infra-red lights are already being used experimentally to ward off the cold from suburban gardens, Miss Woolley stated. Adaptation is the step-mother of invention, for these are the high temperature lamps now being used regularly to dry painted objects almost instantaneously in factories, she added.

Not only ideas, but products and actual houses are coming out of the factories. In fact, Miss Woolley is convinced, following a tour of the Sylvania Electric Products Company in Salem that the lighting of homes is due for a revolution as great as the marketing of the Edison incandescent lamp.

"To the woman buying light for the home," Miss Woolley said, "halving the current costs, tripling the amount of light flowing down from the ceiling are not points that interest as much as better methods of home lighting. The housewife wants light to come from nowhere. Next she wants to get rid of the tangle of dust-collecting wires that snake along living-room floors."

Substitutes for Lamps

Miss Woolley cited Mrs. Chester for example who lives in a 20-year-old house situated in the built-up section of Newton, who will need light conditioning after the war. Mrs. Chester says: "You can take fixtures off the ceiling and hide them anywhere you like, but I want my living-room to look cozy. You can't do that without lamps, can you?"

Miss Woolley's answer to that is: "You can have plastic cornices around the room containing a streamer of light, perhaps in two or three colors which the owner could mix at will by switches." Cartoonists may get some fun out of picturing light selling by the yard, she added, "but the things being dreamed up on the drawing boards will be practical, for they are based on light for living."

Miss Woolley continued: "At this hatching stage, the decorator, interested in the details of color and good proportion, gauges the value of fluorescent lighting from its appearance in offices.

Typical of the construction suggestions from this group is the one from Miss Ruth Batchelder of Boston, who states: "With the extra light output, why can't the tubes be made in a white peach color flattering to the complexion?"

"Most exciting of all, the designer in residence lighting sees in today's mass production methods a help, not a hindrance to good taste. What is to prevent the cumbersome and tippy reading lamp from being superceded by a light tube, cool enough for the baby to touch? Anchored to table or well it might be pulled out on a mast over the reading chair near enough to the work so that high brightness would not be necessary. It's an idea."

Miss Woolley concluded with this quotation from James Cox, research engineer of the Sylvania Lamp Company: "If you find a use for something which doesn't exist today, somebody will make it tomorrow."

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Red "J" and "K" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish, and canned milk; expire June 30.

June 6—Red "L" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

June 13—Red "M" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

June 20—Red "N" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps "G," "H," and "J" will expire June 7.

July 7—Blue stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid, and will expire on this date.

Sugar—Stamp No. 13 now good for five pounds; expires Aug. 15. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—Stamp No. 24 good for one pound; expire June 30.

Gasoline—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for 3 gallons each through July 21. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until Sept. 30 for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Stamp No. 17 in Book 1 good for one pair of shoes through June 15. Stamp No. 18 will be valid for one pair after June 15. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

THE MERRY WIDOW
TONIGHT, 8:30 MAT. TOM'W 2:30
Franz Lehar's Classic Operetta
★KITTY CARLISLE
★WILBUR EVANS
Presented by Clarence Nordstrom
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Downtown Ticket Office—Wilbur Theatre
Evenings: $2.20 to 55c. Matinees: Wed. and Sat., $1.65 to 55c (Tax Incl.)
Performance Sun. Eve.—No Monday Performance.

The Story of a Patrol of 13 Heroes
M-G-M's BATAAN

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
MARIA MONTEZ
JON HALL · SABU
WHITE SAVAGE
in TECHNICOLOR
Cowboy in Manhattan
FRANCES LANGFORD · LEON ERROL

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Lana Turner · Robert Young
TURNER-YOUNG SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS
plus "HARRIGAN'S KID"

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
NOW
alan LADD · loretta YOUNG
"CHINA"
Plus "He Hired the Boss"

UPTOWN HUNT. & MASS. AVES. AT SYMPHONY STA.
ABBOTT and COSTELLO
"IT AIN'T HAY"
OFFICIAL FILM "DESERT VICTORY"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
John Steinbeck's
"THE MOON IS DOWN"
Plus Laurel and Hardy in "JITTERBUGS"

ESQUIRE Cor. Mass. & Hunt. Ave.
Alice Faye · John Payne · Jack Oakie
"HELLO, FRISCO, HELLO"
Plus "Dixie Dugan" with Lois Andrews

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ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Harry BANNISTER, Muriel KIRKLAND
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9540.
Evgs. 8

Clubwomen Are Urged To Guard Home Front

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 4—Clubwomen's responsibility for maintaining on the home front the democratic institutions for which American men are fighting on the battle front was emphasized by speaker after speaker at the 51st annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, which will adjourn this evening.

"Our paramount job is to guard the home, the school, and the church," said Mrs. Hiram C. Houghton, Jr., Second Vice-President and Chairman of Education for the General Federation, addressing the 2,200 women at this morning's session. "These are the ramparts we watch," she declared.

Mrs. Houghton expressed special concern over the school situation, stating that there is a "famine of 150,000 teachers." Four million children are out of school for lack of transportation," she said, adding that the supply of well-trained beginning teachers is inadequate to take the places of the 39,000 who have been drafted.

Subjects Dropped

"Inadequte teachers are filling many of these posts," she continued, "while important subjects are being dropped. Just when the responsibility of the schools is greatest, they are being restricted by a dearth of teachers and funds."

Mrs. Houghton urged clubwomen to return to their homes and initiate surveys of their own communities.

"Magnify the teaching profession," she said. Work for higher salaries, for taking politics out of the schools, and for putting more women on school boards."

The layman can do much, she thinks, to make teachers realize that they can best serve their country by remaining at their school posts.

"Only when the Army, Navy, or government industry drafts a teacher to work at a higher priority job should a teacher leave his post," she declared.

Saltonstall Speaks

The importance of maintaining educational standards in wartime was forcibly emphasized by Mme Nila Magidoff, Russian wife of a NBC correspondent in Moscow, who spoke at yesterday's afternoon session. "It is just as important to be a teacher as a Wave or a Waac," she declared, saying she was amazed to learn that 100,000 teachers had left their jobs to join the uniformed services or work in factories. She described the sacrifices of so-called comforts that Russia has made in order to bring up its literacy from 6 per cent to 98 per cent since the Soviet revolution. "Now we are glad for those sacrifices," she said, "because it is this educated people that will save what the Soviet has created."

Governor Saltonstall, who was a guest of the convention last night, challenged the women to plan "from the bottom up what you are going to do for the boys in your home and your community to make it possible for them to get a job, or an education, or professional training when they come home from the war. You can't leave this job to Washington," he told them. "If you do, we will have planning from the top down and that is not what we want."

Most moving of yesterday's addresses was the one by Col. Carlos P. Romulo, the last man off Bataan. With sealed dispatches for General MacArthur in Australia he finally succeeded in leaving the island on the evening of April 8 in a plane which had been pulled out of the bay three days before and tied together with strips of bamboo. His vivid description of the courageous devotion to duty, in the face of starvation and exhaustion, of the heroes of Bataan brought home to his audience the sacrifices which have enabled his hearers to hold such a convention in peace and comfort.

Declaring that Japan is still the victor and America the vanquished, Colonel Romulo said he was not thrilled at the victories of the Bismarck Sea because they showed the importance of land-based planes and he knew the thousands of miles which Japan possesses on which she can base her planes "when we try to break the ring of steel that surrounds her territory."

War of Attrition

Time is on the side of Japan, he said. A war of attrition is just what Japan wants, for that will give her time to consolidate her gains, he explained. "If we strike at the Japanese now with little, we may do much. But if we give them another year, then even with much, it may be too little and too late."

Discussing "Books as a Bridge Between Two Worlds" at this morning's meeting, Princess Virgilia Sapieha expressed her conviction that "books are in fact the chief hope of bringing about in this country the world-point-of-view without which there never will be any peace." The reason, she explained, is that "our war experience is so vastly different over here from that of the other countries involved."

Mrs. Herbert F. French President of the Federation, in her annual report, disclosed that Massachusetts clubs had donated $173,434.41 to various causes including $79,221.50 invested in war bonds. This sum is exclusive of the $75,000 being raised at the convention to buy a bomber.

Hospitals have received $6,722.85; public welfare, $6,148; physically handicapped, $3,618; local charities, $20,805; foreign relief, $6,792; Red Cross $9,361; disabled soldiers, $3,460; defense, $4,564; public health, $2,492; scholarships, $15,866; nursing scholarships, $4,091; art, $608; others, $9,679.

Huntington School Graduation Is Held

Diplomas were awarded to the 40 members of the graduating class of the Huntington School for Boys by Headmaster Charles A. Sampson today at the 34th annual commencement exercises in the George W. Brown Hall. The Rev. Samuel M. Lindsay, pastor of the Brookline Baptist Church, delivered the commencement address.

Five students were named to the Cum Laude Society for the high standards of their scholarship. They are: George H. Moulton of Wollaston; Herbert W. Oedel of Wellesley Hills; William H. Pratt of Newton Centre; David W. Wilcox of Woburn, and Gerald F. Zedren, Jr., of Newton.

Clubwomen Reach Goal in 'Buy a Bomber' Drive

By a Staff Photographer

Leaders of Massachusetts Federation at Swampscott

Left: On the platform at convention, left to right: Mrs. Herbert F. French of Braintree, President; Mrs. Edward T. Broadhurst of Springfield, First Vice-President; Mrs. Edwin Troland of Malden, Second Vice-President. Right: Mrs. W. O. B. Little, assistant to Mrs. Edgar Tregoning, defense chairman, points to the fact that the convention has already reached the $75,000 goal in its "Buy a Bomber at Swampscott" drive.

Piecing Out With Soft Coal Facing N. E.

Next winter New England may find itself under the necessity of having to use soft coal in its household furnaces to eke out the anthracite supply which currently is running 700,000 to 1,000,000 tons short of normal. This prediction has been voiced by Oscar F. Ostby, regional Deputy Coordinator of the Office of Solid Fuels Administration, in light of the present coal strikes.

"If the coal industry does not begin delivering to New England soon, there will be a very serious anthracite shortage," he said last night to New England coal dealers meeting at the Statler in their 41st annual convention.

Mr. Ostby heretofore has been optimistic about the prospect of getting enough coal into New England next heating season to cover all essential needs.

Richard L. Bowditch, Chairman of the fuel division, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, told the same meeting that New England had already been somewhat "short-changed" on shipments of available coal. There was no reason, he said, why this could not be made up, but even so, he predicted, there would not be enough coal for everybody. Bituminous fuel would have to be used to stretch out the supply, he believed, an expedient which he said was better than rationing of coal, which would only "snarl up" the situation.

The meeting adopted a resolution urging President Roosevelt "to use any or all the wide powers vested in you to bring about an immediate and final end to the strike called by John L. Lewis against this country, whose defense is your sacred trust."

Frank C. Wright, Jr., Washington representative of the anthracite industry, told the dealers it was now squarely up to them to manage equitable distribution of coal so that rationing would not become necessary. Coupon rationing of coal, he said, would in his opinion bankrupt a large number of dealers.

Judge Cohen Heads Philanthropies

Judge Abraham K. Cohen of Boston, a leader in Jewish communal affairs for the past 50 years, was elected to the presidency of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies last night at the annual meeting of that organization's board of directors in Temple Ohabei Shalom, Brookline.

A special justice of the Boston Municipal Court, Judge Cohen is a past president of the Federation of Jewish Charities and District One of B'nai B'rith. He succeeds the late Louis E. Kirstein, Boston philanthropist and businessman.

Other officers elected are: Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, Milton Kahn, Judge A. E. Pinanski, Samuel Markell, Sidney Rabinovitz, Mortimer C. Gryzmish, and Henry Penn, Vice-President; Casper M. Grosberg, Treasurer; Joseph Rabinovitz, Assistant Treasurer, and Jacob L. Wiseman, Secretary.

Bostonians Get A Cooling Breeze

Boston's famous "cool breeze" blew in over the City today and pulled the mercury down to 62 at 1:30 p. m., according to the Weather Bureau's early report, which added that the day is "much cooler" than yesterday.

Inland cities and towns, however, will not "feel" the change in temperatures, the weatherman said. Yesterday's maximum official reading was 95.6 degrees recorded at 3:50 o'clock. This was the warmest June 4 since 1925 when the temperature soared to 96. The hottest June day in the history of the Weather Bureau was recorded June 6 in 1925 when the thermometer hit an even 100.

Yesterday's mark, the weatherman said, was higher than any reached during 1942. The warmest day last year was 93.

The temperature at 9:30 this morning was 65 as compared with yesterday's reading of 80.

New Bob Hope Series Of Fun on Air Tonight

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Bob Hope and his company, consisting of Jerry Colonna, Frances Langford, Vera Vague and Xavier Cugat's orchestra, opens the first program of a new comedy series of five weekly programs to be dedicated to the armed forces. Fred Allen, Bing Crosby and Jack Benny are scheduled for subsequent programs, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Dr. Frank Black conducts the Cities Service Concert, assisted by Lucille Manners, soprano, and Ross Graham, baritone, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Kate Smith's company will entertain the United States Naval Receiving Station in New York, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Saturday

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt joins young people from factories, farms and battlefields in a dramatic panorama of today's American youth on "The Rising Generation." Dana Babcock, a Marine hero of Guadalcanal, is master of ceremonies, CBS-WEEI, 2:30 p. m.

Excerpts from Gounod's "Faust" with Alexander Kipnis, basso, singing the role of Mephistopheles, will be heard on Saturday Concert. Josef Stopak is conductor, BLUE-WHDH, 4 p. m.

Joseph Schuster, 'cellist, and Nadia Reisenberg, pianist, will be heard in Chopin's Sonata for 'Cello and Piano in C minor, Opus 65, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

For This We Fight is a new weekly series to be dedicated to postwar planning on national and international phases of peace, with leaders from many walks of life participating. Speakers on the first program are Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, Alan J. Gould, Associated Press Executive, and Earl J. Johnson, United Press Executive. Mr. Johnson is also moderator, NBC-WBZ, 7 p. m.

Arthur Fiedler conducts the Boston "Pops" Orchestra, presenting a program consisting of Polonaise from Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin," Gliere's Symphonic Poem "Bouriati - Mongolie," Overture to Thomas's "Mignon," Kozmak's Girls of Baden Waltzes and Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries," Blue-WHDH, 8:15 p. m.

Marion Claire, soprano, and Attilio Baggiore tenor, co-star in an original musical drama by Jack LaFrandre. "Heritage of Hereafter" on Chicago Theater of the Air, MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Sunday

Pierre Monteux will conduct the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, playing Earl Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture, Cesar Franck's Symphony in D minor, the Prelude to Richard Wagner's "Lohengrin" and two Nocturnes by Debussy, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

The NBC Summer Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Frank Black presents the second of two programs of music by contemporary American composers, playing Aaron Copland's "Lincoln Portrait" and Roy Harris' Fifth Symphony, NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

Paul Whiteman and Dinah Shore co-star in a new summer series, replacing Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. Eddie Cantor is the first guest on the new program, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Forum of Youth, the first of three programs, where students may voice their opinions on current school programs, opens the series with a discussion on "Does the Education Provided by Modern Secondary Schools Prepare Youth for the Problems of Modern Living?" CBS-WEEI, 2 p. m.

Pilot Officer David Goodlet, of the RAF, will tell listeners on "We, the People," how he and his companions lived for 14 days on an ice cap, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p.m.

American farm and labor representatives and an American farmer will discuss farm problems with British representatives and a British farmer on "Answering You," MBS-WNAC, 5 p. m.

"Subsidizing Food Prices" will be debated on American Forum of the Air by a Labor, Farm, Government and Congressional representative, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

"Those We Love," popular radio serial, replaces the Jack Benny Show which is off the air for the summer, NBC-WBZ, 7 p. m.

A drama presenting the story of the WAGS, and the heroic deeds of a war dog during jungle battle with the Japanese, will be heard on "Man Behind the Gun," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, June 5

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs

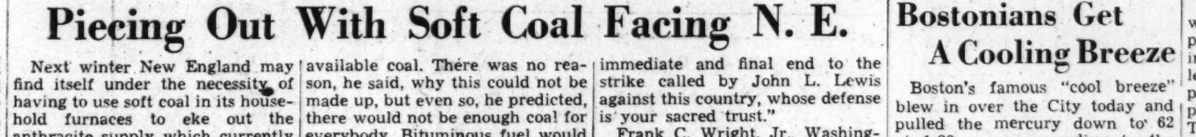
For Sunday, June 6

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590ke-CBS	WHDH-850ke-BLUE	WBZ-1030ke-NBC	WNAC-1260ke-MBS	WMEX-1510ke-199m
3:00 Club Fiesta	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Musical program
3:15 News Service	Waltz Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	White Sox baseball game	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30 Do You Know Answ'r	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness";	White Sox baseball game	Andrews Sisters, songs
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	John Kirby's Orchestra
4:15 Reporter; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	White Sox baseball game	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
4:30 "Those With Us"	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Spike Jones' Orchestra
4:45 Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	White Sox baseball game	Allen Miller's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
5:15 Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Highway Patrol"; dr.	Irish Melodies
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15 'Today at Duncans'	News Highlights	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30 Walt Cassell's Songs	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Musical program	Lowell Thomas	Sports: Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"The Yankee Starlets"	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	The Answer Man: quiz	Navy School of Music	"Lest We Forget"; drama
7:45 "Mr Keen"; drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Navy School of Music	Treasure Star Parade
8:00 Kate Smith Show:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Favorite Songs
8:15 songs; band; com.	"Parker Family"; drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Gene Krupa's Orch.	Favorite Songs
8:30 "Adventures of the	"Waves of Melody"; U.	"Hit Parade"; Mark	"Sherlock Holmes" with	"Chiffon Swing"
8:45 Thin Man"; News	S. N. WAVES' Chorus	Warnow's Or.; soloists	Basil Rathbone; Sports	Dr. H. Nathan: music talk
9:00 Playhouse: M. Mar-	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Grieg:
9:15 lin, 'Gay Divorcee'	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or	News Service	Concerto in A minor
9:30 "That I Brewster	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz	Classical Album: Grieg:
9:45 Boy"; com. serial	Orchestra; narration	quiz show; Art Baker	show; J. R. King, m. c.	Concerto in A minor
10:00 "Caravan"; Bob	John Gunther, news	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Network Sports	News; Defense Talk
10:15 Hope; Jerry Colon-	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou: music; guest	Network Sports	Excursions in Science
10:30 na; com; songs; or.	World's Most Honored	Sports Newsreel; guest	Network Sports	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Elmer Davis, comments	Network Sports	Victory Night Watch
11:00 News; Cecil Brown,	Bill Bardo's Orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Johnny Long's Orchestra
11:15 Jack Edwards' Or.	Harry Green's Orchestra	'What Can I Do?; drama	Shep Field's Orch.	Shep Field's Orchestra
11:30 Broadway Bandbox;	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Music Without Words;	Day's End; music
11:45 Frank Sinatra; Or.	Stars in Revue	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590ke-CBS	WHDH-850ke-BLUE	WBZ-1030ke-NBC	WNAC-1260ke-MBS	WMEX-1510ke-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies; Talk	
7:15 News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Music	News Services	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Bandbox	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45 News; War summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones' Orchestra	"Good Morning"; talk	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Reveille	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore: variety	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore: News	Newscast	Musical Clock	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It"	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Musical Program	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It"; News	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Imogene Wolcott: food	'Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45 Market Basket	"Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	"Musical Roundup"	Studio speaker
10:00 "Youth on Parade";	Musical Highlights	NBC String Quartet	News; Rainbow House;	Newspaper Boys' Clubs
10:15 music; drama	Legion Auxiliary Talk	NBC String Quartet	juvenile program with	'Handy Andy"
10:30 Army Relief Letter	Fishermen's Program	Four-H Club Program	Bob Emery	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Gardener's Clinic	Fishermen's Program	Shorty and Sue	Rainbow House	Mason
11:00 News; "Let's Pre-	Children's Game Parade;	Dramatic sketch	News Roundup	Adele Bailey, stories
11:15 tend"; Nila Mack.	quiz show	Dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Melody for Mediation
11:30 "Fashions in Ra-	"Poll of Hits"	Coast Guard on Parade	U. S. Army Band: Capt.	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 tions"; Billie Burke	"Poll of Hits"	Coast Guard on Parade	Thomas D'Arcy, cond.	News report
12:00 Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15 dramatization	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; talk; music	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 Country Journal	Air Express Music	"Synthetic Rubber"	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 Country Journal	Uncle Sam: drama	Melodies for Strings	Clemons' Rodeo Rangers	Italian Melodies
1:30 News Service	Sunny Days: musicale	All Out for Victory	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45 Treasury Parade	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00 News; Serenade	'N. E. Sector on the Air';	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Buffalo Serenade	All Soldier Program;	Roy Shield and Company	White Sox baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 Mrs. Roosevelt: The	Band; Drama; Guests;	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Weatherman Parade
2:45 Rising Generation'	Speakers	"The People's War"	White Sox baseball game	News Service
3:00 Of Men and Books	Little Show	Air Force Military Band	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Of Men and Books	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Air Force Military Band	White Sox baseball game	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30 F. O. B. Detroit	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	News; Haverhill Salute	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Fort Devens-U. S. Coast
3:45 F. O. B. Detroit	Treasury Star Parade	Saturday Serenade	White Sox baseball game	Guard baseball game
4:00 Report from London	Saturday Concert: Alex-	Capt. Clark Gable, talk	Willie Farmer's Orch.	Fort Devens-U. S. Coast
4:15 Sports Program	ander Kipnis, basso;	Sports program	Sports Program	Guard baseball game
4:30 United We Stand	Josef Stopak's Orch.	Minstrel Melodies	Brazilian Parade; music;	Fort Devens-U. S. Coast
4:45 United We Stand	Newscast	Minstrel Melodies	drama; soloist; guests	Guard baseball game
5:00 Jos. Schuster, cello;	Saturday Afternoon	Dramatic sketch	Sports program	Fort Devens-U. S. Coast
5:15 N. Reisenb'rg, piano	Revue: Horace Heidt's	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Guard baseball game
5:30 Network	Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	Sports Matinee	Fort Devens-U. S. Coast
5:45 Bill Elliot, Songs	Sol Lewis, County Editor	Adventures in Research	Elmer Davis, comments	Guard baseball game
6:00 News Comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Glenn Miller's Show	Newscast	Garden Gossip: speaker	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30 Glenn Miller's Show	A. Templeton; "Home"	"Adventures of Nero	William Ewing, talk	News; Music Interlude
6:45 News; Comments	Concert Strings	Wolfe"; drama	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 Network Program	Pete Herman's Orchestra	"For This We Fight";	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory"
7:15 Network Program	Message of Israel	Postwar Planning; g'sts	London: variety progrm	News Service
7:30 Bob Hawk: "Thanks	Message of Israel	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Ann Nigro, pianist
7:45 to the Yanks"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lang, news	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose";	Treasury Star Parade	Religious program
8:15 Crumit quiz	Boston "Pops" Orch.	comedy serial	Volney Hurd, news	Religious program
8:30 Hobby Lobby	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	'Truth or Consequences'	Union Close, comments	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45 Hobby Lobby; News	Boston "Pops" Orch.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	John Thompson, news	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	National Barn Dance;	Theater: Marion Claire;	Classical Album: Szesta-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	News Roundup	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Attilio Baggiore, tenor;	kowies's Fifth Sym-
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	drama; Henry Weber's	phony
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orchestra; Drama	comedy quiz	Orch.; chorus; speakers	Classical Album
10:00 Serenade"; music	John Gunther, news	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15 Groucho Marx; Vir.	Harry Greene's Orch.	Jerry Wald's Orchestra	"Saturday Night Bond-	Todd Grant, news
10:30 O'Brien; D. Dickson	Stars in Revue	Newsreel of the Air	wagon; variety; drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
10:45 News; World War II	Pat Sands' Orchestra	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Russ Morgan's Orch.
11:00 News; Major Eliot	Bill Bardo's Orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15 Rideout; Jack Ed-	Newscast	What Can I Do?; drama	Carl Ravazza's Orchestra	Jan Garber's Orchestra
11:45 wards' Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Halls of Montezuma";	Day's End; music
11:45 Works of Music	Elmer Davis, talk	Music You Want	Marine Corps Show	Music; News

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, June 6

10:45 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Music.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music by Lavalle.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orch.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, news.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:30 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Chicago White Sox Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Yankee Starlets; songs.
7:30 p. m.—Navy School of Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Gene Krupa's Orch.
8:30 p. m.—"Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone. Sports.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing," John Red King, m. c.
10:00 p. m.—Network Sports.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Shep Fields' Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—8:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—The War on Land. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Marching On. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs; Talk by Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Carroll Gibbons; composer-pianist. GSC, 9.58 meg., 13.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLQ3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"El Oro Del Diablo." Comedy. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

The Christian Science Monitor News Review of the Week

Following are announcements of The Christian Science Monitor News Review of the Week in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 122 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Waterbury — Saturdays, 11 a. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Weekdays, 12 noon, direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
New Bedford—Saturdays, 2 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Saturdays, 7:30 p. m., Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Mondays and Tuesdays, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.

New Hampshire

Manchester—Fridays, 8:30 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Mondays, 2 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
St. Albans—Saturdays, 11:30 a. m., WWSR, 1420kc.

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Allies Attack Pantelleria and Naples

Continued from Page 1

communications with the important depot at Ichang.

The growing belief that the Russians are preparing an offensive to complement whatever action the Allies take in the west is supported by German reports of a powerful Soviet day-and-night assault on the Velizh line, some 250 miles west of Moscow. The Russians may be probing for a weak spot at which to direct a full-scale drive.

An extremely encouraging augury of things to come is seen in the extraordinary evidence of Allied air superiority which the British Magazine Aeroplane presents. Since the beginning of the war, according to Aeroplane, a total of 13,744 Axis planes, exclusive of losses on the Russo-German front and in the Pacific, have been destroyed, against Allied losses of 9,358.

So one-sided has the air war become, in fact, that it is estimated the operational bomber strength of the Germans on all fronts is not over 2,000 and that if they could all take to the air at once they could carry only 4,500 tons of bombs. Last week alone the RAF unloosed nearly 7,500 tons of explosives on German targets.

The Navy has announced that United States Army casualties in the reconquest of Attu were 1,535, including 342 fatalities, 1,135 wounded, and 58 missing. Known Japanese fatalities are 1,791. This means that about five Japanese were killed for each American.

Nazi Order Bares Strain of Bombing

Recorded by CBS

The effect of British bombing upon Germany's communications "is shown in a declaration by the German Minister of Transport, Julius Dorpmüller, who has repealed the authorization issued earlier which permits the overloading of two-ton railroad wagons," the British Radio reported.

"This authorization had been granted because of the excessive strain, but the overloading led to a rapid deterioration of the rolling stock," said the broadcast, "and consequently the authorization was withdrawn."

Mediterranean:

Warships Hammer Pantelleria Again

Allied Headquarters in North Africa said that British warships in their third and fourth attacks on Pantelleria this week had hurled shells into the harbor and battery areas.

On June 2 and 3 the big ships stood off and pounded the rocky island in duplication of their double assaults at the start of the week. There was some slight return fire from Italian batteries, but as in the two previous attacks the British naval units were reported to have suffered no damage or casualties.

Bombed day and night by American and RAF planes in the air siege, Pantelleria's shore gunners could reply but weakly as British ships raked their emplacements.

An Allied announcement disclosed that RAF Wellington bombers battered the island on the nights of May 31 and June 1 and on the latter date also delivered a block-busting raid on the damaged port of Naples. Two-ton bombs exploded on the Naples industrial area and among the docks and "many were seen to burst among plants and port buildings," it was stated.

Besides block-busters—each capable of leveling a city block—the twin-engined Wellingtons dropped other types of high explosives on the vital Italian shipping center. The Wellingtons encountered no fighter opposition either over Naples or Pantelleria, striking evidence of the depleted state of Axis defenses.

CBS said the Moscow Radio quoted Swiss dispatches as reporting that all foreign newspaper reporters, including even those from Axis countries, have been forbidden to enter Naples. It added that correspondents of neutral countries were allowed only in Rome and Milan.

The two RAF night raids on Pantelleria were said to have started several fires and many hits were reported in the dock area.

American daylight bombers reported scoring numerous hits on Pantelleria's military targets and causing large explosions. RAF Bostons joined American Mitchell and Marauder medium bombers and Lightning and Warhawk fighters in what was called the heaviest continuous bombing ever inflicted on an enemy stronghold in the Mediterranean theater of war.

Pantelleria, reported to have been heavily fortified by Mussolini, stands about midway between Tunisia and Sicily. Its single airfield is believed already to have been liquidated by the sustained Allied air and sea assault.

Yugoslavia:

Guerrillas Seize 1,200-Mile Area

Axis troops attempting to wipe out Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch's Yugoslav Guerrillas have been driven back toward Croatia and Slovenia and forced to yield 1,200 square miles of territory and 21 railway stations, the Yugoslav Government in exile reported in London.

News of the latest Yugoslav successes followed a Tass report June 3 that Hitler had sent General Field Marshal Siegmund Wilhelm List back to the Balkans in an apparent effort to clean out resistance and prepare defenses there against invasion.

Croat units were reported by the Yugoslavs to have captured and held nine miles of railway line near Zagreb.

The Yugoslav patriots were said to have captured 3,800 rifles and much war material in addition to the Southern Croatian towns of Grachats, Otochats and 19 others in the 1,200-square-mile area.

Although many Serbian units are believed to have retreated into the mountains, guerrillas operating along the railway lines from Belgrade to Nis and Sarajevo and in the Axis southern defense areas of Greece were reported recently to have beaten a German punitive force of 5,000, killing the German commander and other officers.

China:

Chinese Capture Yangtze Port of Itu

The Yangtze port of Itu, which Chinese troops have entered, is the point through which Japanese forces retreating from Changyang have been trying to make their way across the Yangtze after being routed by the Chinese.

Chinese and Allied planes bombed retreating Imperial forces and smashed concentrations of junks and other craft waiting at Itu to transport the defeated invaders across the river.

Attacking Chinese forces also were reported to have penetrated the outer defenses of Kungan, a Hupeh Province town which the invaders had established as a base for their westward drive on the Upper Yangtze front, now turned into what the Chinese assert was the biggest rout of the war.

The Chinese closed in on Kungan after driving northward across the Hupeh border from newly occupied towns in the rich rice-producing regions of Hunan Province, west of Tungting Lake.

The position of the Japanese in their stronghold at Nanhsien, north of Tungting Lake, was said to have been rendered untenable with the fall of outlying positions.

Meantime, donations from all over China poured in for the victorious armies of Gen. Cheng Chien, which turned the Japanese back from China's "Rice Bowl" and averted the threat of a drive upon Chungking itself.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Generalissimo, telegraphed an expression of her admiration for the feat of General Cheng's forces, and the National Women's Association for War Relief, which she heads, contributed $100,000 (Chinese) to the Army's comfort fund.

A delayed dispatch from Chungking says American fighter pilots, in low-level strafing attacks, inflicted heavy casualties on Japanese columns in retreat along the Upper Yangtze, while Mitchell bombers down river attacked Japanese base headquarters and an airdrome at Yochow.

P-40s were sent in waves against the Japanese forces falling back to and across the Yangtze between Ichang and Itu.

The machine-gunning pilots poured thousands of rounds of ammunition into the bewildered Japanese ranks. Many units broke and ran wildly.

Meantime, bombers went after Yochow, a strategic port and rail center to which the Japanese had removed their headquarters from Hankow for an offensive in the direction of Chungking — now turned into a rout.

New France in Making

Associated Press

National Committee of Liberation

The Committee, organized in Algiers to work in conjunction with Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French leader, and Gen. Henri Giraud, High Commissioner in French North Africa, are (top left) Gen. Georges Catroux, (top right) Gen. Alphonse Georges, (left to right, bottom) René Massigli, Jean Monnet, and André Philip.

Assembly Lines Speed Soviet Plane Output

By the Associated Press

Moscow, June 4

Soviet airplane factories have gone American.

For the first time they have instituted American assembly-line technique, it was disclosed today, and already production figures have been reported stepped up sharply.

Technicians who have seen the official Soviet reports and watched the new system in operation said one factory was reported to have doubled its output during the first two weeks.

Virtually the entire Russian airplane industry has been reorganized, it was said.

Russia:

162 German Planes Lost in Kursk Raid

The German Air Force lost 162 planes out of 500 that attempted to raid Kursk on June 2, it was announced in Moscow as the full story of the raid unfolded.

It was announced previously that 123 German craft had been destroyed over Kursk in one of the biggest air battles of the war as the aerial struggle all along the front intensified and land action remained desultory.

A correspondent for Red Star, Army newspaper, said the Germans attempted an elaborate new plan of approach in the attack on Kursk, after their experience last May 22 when they lost 65 planes in a raid on the key Russian Ukrainian base.

This time they came in from many directions and at different altitudes to form a star, the dispatches said. The attack began at dawn and lasted 10 hours.

But Kursk was on the alert and antiaircraft guns threw up a heavy barrage at the enemy craft which slipped past Soviet fighter planes at the distant approaches to the City.

Each side fed reserve planes into the battle and the German strategy of smashing with small formations was quickly stopped, with many Junkers 88s and Dornier 215s shot down. The Germans then sent in one squadron of 100 planes at great height, but only a few of them succeeded in unloading their bombs on the target area, the Russians said.

The Russians previously said they lost 30 planes in defense of the City.

The Soviet communiqué said the Red Army Air Force hit six German tanks and more than 50 trucks, sank a transport and a tug in the Gulf of Finland, and blew up ammunition and fuel dumps. An enemy submarine and a tanker were sunk in the Black Sea, it was said.

A Moscow Radio broadcast said long-range Russian bombers raided Kiev, in the Western Ukraine, on the night of June 2 and also attacked Roslavl, a railroad junction between Smolensk and Bryansk, with a loss of two Russian planes.

Travelers arriving in Ankara from the Balkans reported that Russian bombers had killed approximately 120 persons and done considerable damage to docks and oil installations in their most recent raid on the Rumanian Black Sea port of Constanta.

The dispatch did not specify the date of the raid, but previous advices have told of Russian attacks on the port in May.

Planes Losses:

Allies Lose 9,358 And Axis 13,744

Axis plane losses from the start of the war to the end of May are nearly 50 per cent higher than those of the United Nations, the British magazine Aeroplane reported.

The figures, which exclude those from the Russian front, show that 13,744 Axis planes have been knocked out of the sky, as compared to Allied losses of 9,358 for the same period.

The Allied margin over the Axis was maintained throughout May despite the heavy emphasis on aerial attack, the British Air Ministry figures showed. United Nations losses for May in the home, Middle East, North African, and India-Burma operations totaled 444, against 525 Axis planes destroyed.

Allied planes in May set a record with 12,500 tons of bombs dumped upon Axis objectives, boosting the three-month total to nearly 30,000 tons.

The Air Ministry also announced in its May roundup of RAF activities that the mine-laying division was responsible for the destruction of 10 enemy ships, including the 18,160-ton German liner Gneisenau. The Gneisenau, the report said, struck a mine in the Baltic at the end of April and was now beached and lying on its side.

Other enemy shipping destroyed by mines included two minesweepers, a motor vessel, and six steamers.

Figures released by the British Information Service showed that American squadrons based on the British Isles have destroyed 914 Axis planes since American entry into the war.

May losses as summarized by the Air Ministry follow:

Home—316 planes lost, 132 enemy planes destroyed.

Middle East—Six planes lost, 40 enemy planes destroyed.

North Africa—108 Allied planes lost, 337 enemy planes destroyed.

India and Burma—14 Allied planes lost, 16 Japanese planes destroyed.

South Pacific:

U. S. Bombers Sink Japanese Vessel

Two United States Army Liberator heavy bombers bombed and sank a Japanese coastal steamer June 3 in Tinputs Harbor on the northeast coast of Bougainville Island, it was reported officially from the South Pacific.

A South Pacific Headquarters spokesman announced also that, in other action in the Northern Solomons, Liberators located a second coastal steamer in Teop Harbor near Buka and set it ablaze with machine-gun fire. The crew was seen to abandon ship.

The Navy Department at Washington reported in a communiqué that Liberators had bombed two small enemy vessels off Tinputs, damaging one and causing the other to be beached. The Navy, however, said this attack was made May 31, and it thus appears the action was not the same as that announced by South Pacific headquarters as having occurred June 3.

U-Boat Blown Up:

Plane Surprises Sun-Bathing Crew

A Navy Catalina patrol plane swooped down on a surfaced U-boat in the South Atlantic and blew it in two before the sun-bathing crew could get into action.

The Navy, in telling of the incident, gave no indication, however, of the probable nature of "several objects which looked like long cylindrical tanks," that floated up after the submarine had been blown out of the water by exploding depth charges. The attack occurred "several months ago."

The plane crew dropped life rafts to survivors seen swimming in the debris, the Navy said, but rough weather prevented the plane from picking up the men and no report has been received of any survivors landing.

Onetime Princeton Head Honored by Liberty Ship

BALTIMORE, Md., June 4 (AP)—The Liberty Ship James McCosh, named for a Scottish-American philosopher, educator and churchman, was launched yesterday at the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard.

Dr. McCosh, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, was professor of logic and metaphysics at Green's College, Belfast, before coming to the United States in 1868. He was elected President of Princeton the following year and served as head of the College for 20 years.

De Gaulle Accepts Giraud as Chief

Continued from Page 1

power to co-opt as many more members as it may desire in order to discharge its duties until such time as the liberation of France enables the people of Metropolitan France to appoint a legal government of their own under existing statutes of the republic.

Gen. Georges Catroux, who enjoys the confidencec of both sides and of Frenchmen as a whole, undertakes the multiple duties as members of the committee as High Commissioner for Moslem Affairs, and as Governor General of Algeria.

Today it was a different de Gaulle war correspondents saw when he summoned them to a conference at his villa here. Rather than assert his personality as when he addressed them masterfully in the same setting Sunday they saw a subdued, wearied but relieved de Gaulle.

De Gaulle's Statement

There was nothing of the manner of the man who has carried the day as he said impressively and in low tones vibrant with emotion, "Personally in the name of all who since the eighteenth of June, 1940, constituted the Fighting French I will tell you how greatly I and all my comrades are satisfied that French unity has been achieved in the empire.

"We are satisfied also in the considerable accretion which this unity will give to the French effort in the war, and, the possibilities which it will bring in relation with the Allied Powers, regarding which we consider our war effort to be absolutely a common effort."

In a typically pointed de Gaulle sentence he added: "I speak of all the Allies." Listeners took this to be a reference to the Allied relaticns with the Soviet Union.

General de Gaulle went on: "This unity, which also won't be consummated in fact until all the territory of France has been wrested from the enemy and his collaborators, will be for those who fight by the side of France and for her allies a comfort and an encouragement as for ourselves.

"What is a good and happy thing for one will be so also for others.

"Never have I felt as I feel today how much the sacred interests of France are linked to those of the Allies."

Pays Tribute to Allies

There was an additional note of relief in his voice when General de Gaulle said: "This unity has taken long to achieve. None who are aware of the course of discussions nor those acquainted with the local situation will be surprised. Now that that is accomplished I wish to pay tribute to the action of the British and United States representatives. That action has been most efficacious and salutary for realization of the greatness of France.

"The chief merit goes to the soldiers, Allied and French, who have driven from North Africa first the friends of the enemy, then the enemy himself."

At that point he rose from the seat he occupied during the conference and said simply: "I have finished—I thank you for coming," and walked out of the room.

Sense of Relief

As the correspondents streamed out from the cool dimness of the villa into its sunlit flower garden en route for the press headquarters in the heart of the noisy city, they, too, seemed to share General de Gaulle's sense of relief. And French Liaison officers of General Giraud and General de Gaulle, who had an uneasy time with the press the two preceding days, were positively exuberant. "Now we can all really get together," said one.

At the same time, it is recognized, of course, that while difficulties of fusion have been overcome, the difficulties resulting from it are just about to start.

In addition to the main conflicting streams of opinion on the various points, there are many subtle crosscurrents.

Conflicts of personality will have to be overcome as the Committee engages on its avowed tasks and at the same time progressively removes from office administrators considered unsuited to their present posts.

Marcel Peyrouton and Jean Mendigal have gone—the chief ones named as on the blacklist which General de Gaulle brought with him to North Africa. Others on the list are Pierre Boisson, Governor General of French West Africa; Gen. Auguste Noguès, Resident General at Morocco, and Gen. Jean Marie Bergerat, chief of the French West African Air Force.

Pledge of French Liberties

Outside of these at various administrative levels there are officials whose suitability has been reviewed. Some are notable anti-de Gaullists. There are strong anti-Giraud influences, too.

But the two leaders have now surrendered their powers of personal authority over Frenchmen to the Committee, which in the words of its first communiqué "takes a solemn oath to re-establish all French liberties, the laws of the French republic, and a republican form of government, destroying at the same time the arbitrary power and personal leadership which is today inflicted upon the country. The Committee is the servant of the French people. The war effort, the resistance and trials of the French people, as well as the needs of the French nation requires the union of all national energies."

Posts for Generals Of Fighting French

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Algeria, June 4

Informed sources here said that Gen. Henri Giraud's concessions to Gen. Charles de Gaulle involved the replacement of the number of high officers by Generals from the Fighting French Forces such as Paul Le Gentilhomme, Eduard René de Larminat, Marie Louis Koenig, and Jacques Leclerc.

It is understood that General Giraud's command will be purely a headquarters job. He will not extend his activities to the Field Command.

Hearty Support in London Greets Nascent French Unity

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 4—For the first time since the fall of France in June, 1940, something like the old flame of entente cordiale burned again in Great Britain with announcement that French unity finally had been achieved.

The sudden agreement reached by Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud just when the outlook appeared particularly dark, after nearly five months of quarrelsome negotiations, has produced something that can almost be called a wave of pro-French sentiment in England.

The importance of this new warmth of feeling toward France can hardly be overestimated, especially coming just at this time. Nothing can be gained by attempting to ignore the fact that for the past three years public opinion here, at almost all levels, was certainly not marked by any strong friendship toward the French.

Unfavorable Spectacle

Even admiration of General de Gaulle and those Free Frenchmen who with him kept up the fight against the Axis had cooled considerably at the spectacle of prolonged political discords between French exiles.

Thus, it is a factor of real diplomatic significance that there should be even beginnings of better feeling toward France on the part of the British people generally. The press and radio, by featuring prominently the Algiers agreement setting up the "Committee of National Liberation" have contributed largely to kindling this revival of Anglo-French friendliness.

It is recognized here, of course, that if this temporary wave of warm enthusiasm is to be anything more than a flash in the pan, it must settle down into practical co-operation.

Doubts Disappear

It is not to be denied that certain doubts still persist in some quarters here as to the extent of the real political unity behind the Algiers agreement. But these doubts appear to be fast dissolving in the face of excellent reports from North Africa of the atmosphere in which the liberation committee is beginning its work.

Importance is attached in London to comment on the diplomatic aspect of the accord made by Harold Macmillan, British Minister of State in Algiers.

In conference with Robert Murphy, United States Minister in North Africa, Mr. Macmillan is reported here as having said that when the terms of agreement are officially reported to Allied representatives they will be referred to various United Nations Governments, and that it will then be up to each Government to decide, in the ligth of various diplomatic precedents, what degree of recognition is to be accorded to this French "Committee of National Liberation."

De Facto Agreement

Mr. Macmillan emphasized, however, that the meetings at Algiers have been between two de facto authorities each without juridical basis, and that the joint authority they have now set up is therefore equally de facto.

There can be, he said, no question of according de jure recognition on any French authority until French people as a whole are able to express their will by constitutional channels.

Despite these reservations, however, and within limits which they lay down, there is good reason to believe that the new French committee will soon be recognized as a full ally by the British, United States, and other United Nations Governments.

Furthermore, observers believe that consideration is now being given to the possibility of reviving—perhaps in modified form—the British Government's dramatic proposal of unity, or at least some measure of federation, between France and Britain.

Nothing is likely to emerge from this preliminary study until French liberation has been achieved, but it is an indication of far-reaching importance of French unity in the diplomatic field.

Boys Rush to Rescue Empty Khaki Pants

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 4 (AP)—Two boys spotted khaki legs hurtling through the air and rushed to rescue of what they thought was a man. Instead, they found only a pair of trousers.

In a pocket was a wallet, containing $36 and a card which identified the owner as Lieut. Col. Clifford Rees. The boys hiked to Bowman Field and returned the air-borne bundle to base headquarters.

Colonel Rees had taken off earlier from Bowman Field on a routine flight to a North Carolina field and his spare pair of "officers pinks" accidentally dropped through the plane's open bomb bay.

Celanese Explosion Damages Building

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 4 (AP)—Explosion yesterday virtually wrecked one building of the Celanese Corporation of America's plant here and injured approximately 40 persons. The blast blew a huge hole in the roof of the three-story, block-long acetone recovery building.

No direct official estimate of the damage was available, but State Police Sergeant Truman Moon said he had been told by a company official that it would reach about $200,000.

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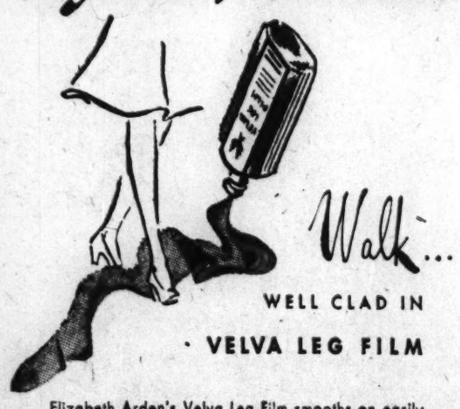
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Allies Saving Casualties By Air Offensive

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 4—The United Nations air offensive against Italy and Germany, which now is reaching its climax, has been likened to the preliminary artillery bombardments of World War I. The value of the air arm as a means of destroying the enemy now has been recognized fully—but its use to reduce casualties is not so universally appreciated.

Writing in The Times of London on May 21, Viscount Trenchard said, "Not only does it [the airplane] save casualties by destroying munition factories . . . the products of which would be used against our soldiers, sailors, and merchant seamen, but it saves lives in actual battle, as was so clearly shown in the recent victory in North Africa by blasting a way through the enemy's lines for our advancing armies."

In other words, strategic attacks against the enemy's industrial centers interrupt the production of weapons and tactical employment of aircraft over the battlefield keeps away hostile bombers and upsets the accuracy of the enemy's artillery fire.

While land and sea services make ready in the Mediterranean, the air force continues the softening-up process over Italy and Germany, and every airman who fails to return probably has saved 10 Allied soldiers and sailors. The time, which to some may seem to have been wasted, has not been so in fact. It has saved many casualties.

I am not suggesting that the war can be won without casualties. We tried to delude ourselves in that belief during the eight months the British and French Armies sat along the Belgian frontier looking for an attack in a direction from which it was most unlikely to come. But that is not to say that we need to anticipate casualties on the scale of World War I in order to achieve victory. We have got to strike a mean between the hopeless hope of winning without fighting and fighting in a manner unnecessarily profligate.

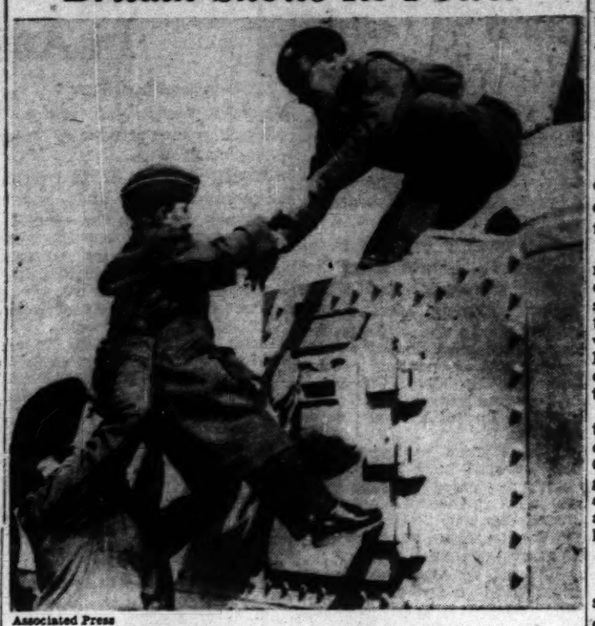
Lord Trenchard went on to say: ". . . But remember, air power can only be used when the air battle is won." By this he meant that tactical employment of aircraft in land battle is not possible until the skies above the scene of fighting have been cleared of the enemy's machines. The skies over Italy and the Italian islands are being cleared now. The longer the clearance process goes on, the more complete will be the short-range cover for the Allied invasion fleets and for the troops after they have landed on the hostile shore.

But the pounding of Italy and Germany does more than help the invasion of Southern Europe, it very definitely assists the Russians by compelling Hitler to draw on his aerial strategic reserve.

I think that Hitler—like Lord Trenchard—has realized that air power is required to save men he no longer can afford to waste, and as he cannot achieve the necessary air superiority on the Russian Front, he has been forced to abandon the offensive. The Nazi military commentator, General Dietmar, in a radio talk May 31, admitted the initiative had passed to the Russians, but he consoled his hearers with the thought that it is not always advantageous to hold the initiative—a new form of strategic inversion.

Proper use of air power now is preparing the way for invasion of South Europe. Lack of necessary air power for a similar purpose has compelled Germany to surrender the initiative in the East. These are the broad facts which emerge from the present situation of suspense.

Britain Shows Its Power



Associated Press

King Feisal of Iraq Gets a Boost

The Monarch, wearing British battle dress, is helped into a tank near Baghdad by soldiers of the British forces in the Middle East. The King had a ride in the tank and also a ride in a jeep. He watched a tank display from an armored car and showed a surprising knowledge of Army vehicles.

Radiocasts Confirm Reports Of Naval Disaster in Spain

By Selden Menefee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Further confirmation of recent reports of a Spanish naval disaster at El Ferrol, on the northwest coast of Spain, is contained in radiocasts from Axis and United Nations stations as monitored by the Federal Communications Commission.

Late in May, Radio Revolution, an Axis-controlled station radiocasting in the French language to France, transmitted the following item:

"In Spain, a neutral country, a large port has been laid waste by fire raging for two days, destroying two cruisers and four destroyers. There are important proofs pointing to [a foreign] intelligence service as author of the outrage—afraid lest the Spanish Navy oppose, should the occasion arise, an Anglo-American landing attempt. . . . To attack in this way a neutral country living in peace cannot be called waging war."

On the same day, Moscow Radio gave this version of the incident in a Spanish language broadcast:

"When Franco makes an appeal for peace in the country the Spanish patriots answer by blowing up El Ferrol. The Spanish people know that the peace offered by Franco means complicity in Hitler's war. . . .

What Residents Knew

"The inhabitants of El Ferrol knew that German pilots have been getting supplies in their port. . . . The dockyards and shipyards were burnt, two cruisers and three destroyers were blown up. It is the work of several groups of workmen and technicians, of sailors and officers."

Earlier, on May 20 and 21, the British Broadcasting Corporation had transmitted to Latin America, Italy and Germany reports of the burning of El Ferrol and of the arsenal there. London told of the "destruction of a large part of the Spanish Fleet. "Two of the seven Spanish cruisers and at least four destroyers are burning," a report said. "Franco's police have made many arrests in the neighborhood, having attributed the fire to anti-nationalist elements."

The first Madrid denial of the disaster came in an Associated Press dispatch dater May 21, but delayed in transit. It quoted Spanish press reports that two warehouses of the naval arsenal had been destroyed by fire at dawn on May 13, but that the fire had done no damage to Spanish warships. Similar denials of any damage to the Navy were sent to Latin America by Madrid officials.

Vichy Radio played down the report even more. On May 23 it told the French people: "News published in the foreign press on the El Ferrol fire does not correspond to the truth. What happened is that an accidental fire in one of the buildings was put out after causing some material damage of little consequence. The ships of the fleet stationed at El Ferrol did not suffer any damage whatever. . . .The incident was due to totally fortuitous causes." It is difficult to square this report with that of the German-controlled Radio Revolution cited above.

German Ships Sunk?

The earlier version of the El Ferrol incident, from Mexico City, told of the sinking of German as well as Spanish ships in the harbor. There has been no confirmation of this part of the story. But it is apparent from the discrepancies in Axis reports as well as from Allied reports that the Spanish censorship has not yet permitted the whole story to be told.

Meanwhile, Spanish specialists interpreted the demobilization of 90,000 men of the 1937 and 1938 classes from the Republican zone in the civil war as a move to disarm potentially anti-Franco elements. These Spaniards were 20 to 22 years of age during the civil war, and therefore many presumably had fought with the Loyalist armies. They had been conscripted with the understanding that if they served with good behavior until 1944, their citizenship would be restored and their records cleared.

Spanish Republican sources reported a few days ago that their partisans in Spain had delivered to Generalissimmo Francisco Franco early in May what they termed a "Carta de Goya," or "Letter from Goya," named after the great Spanish artist. It consisted of a warning that if the Spanish Government moved "a hair of a burro" closer to collaboration with the Axis, a wave of sabotage would be let loose which would engulf all Spain. Some observers interpreted the El Ferrol incident, a disastrous fire in a Barcelona theater, and reports of numerous arrests throughout Spain this week as signs that the threat was being made good.

Belgians Fight Domination By Nazis Bravely

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Few of the peoples in German-occupied Europe are offering so decided and unrelenting resistance to Nazi domination as the Belgians.

The Belgian underground movement today is a strong force establishing something like a secret government which directs the popular fight against the invaders. Allied victories have made Belgian patriots more daring than ever and have induced the population to defy openly German orders.

Numerous strikes are reported to have been organized against deportation of Belgian workers to Germany. On the other hand, Belgian "collaborationists" feel increasingly uneasy as attacks by armed patriots have taken a very heavy toll among their leaders.

Underground Activity

The existence of "execution squads" among the Belgian underground organizations is indicated by a broadcast of the German-controlled Brussels radio, according to which three Belgians were sentenced to execution by German court-martial for assassination of three "Quisling" journalists, Paul Colin, Dexeman, and Panza and for attempted murder of Colonel van Coppenolle, another Fascist leader.

Widespread underground activity, moreover, is not only disclosed by reports on armed attacks and acts of sabotage, but also by the large number of clandestine papers which are published in the country.

A new underground paper La Lutte Contre La Deportation (Fight against deportation) which urges the Belgian workers to resist shipping to Germany by all means "because they must be ready for the invasion" points out that it is the 201st clandestine paper published in Belgium since the invasion.

Besides these weekly or monthly newspapers the underground organizations also distribute numerous leaflets, especially among the working population, who are called upon to protest against deportation by sabotage and by strikes.

Widespread Strikes

According to latest reports received from inside Belgium, strikes in Belgian industry have been widespread in recent months. The first major strike in 1943 is reported from Charleroi were the workers of a large electrical engineering company stopped work in protest against deportation of 1,200 of their comrades. Some days later, the strike extended to a large section of the metal industry and to the coal mines in this district.

German authorities reacted with ruthless energy. Hostages were arrested and the plants were surrounded by heavily armed field police who threatened to fire on the strikers. The strikes were eventually broken off but industrial production had been interrupted for several days.

Two months before (December, 1942) Belgian railwaymen already had gone to strike because some 9,000 of their colleagues had been "requisitioned" by German authorities.

In the Liége area this work-stoppage reached the proportion of a general strike as workers of many industrial plants joined the railroadmen. Again this strike was finally crushed by the Nazis who threatened to shoot hostages they had picked up among the strikers.

Strikers Punished

The tension between German authorities and Belgian industrial workers has reached a new high. Feeling against the Nazis is particularly violent as the German authorities in order to "punish" the strikers have taken away the ration cards of many workers suspected of being "strike leaders." At Ghent, students of the university struck and refused to register for the labor draft.

Despite resistance on part of Belgian labor, deportations to Germany and to Eastern Europe continue without interruption. Radio Brussels, some weeks ago, announced that, at this moment, 430,000 Flemings and Walloons are working in Germany. That is more than 5 per cent of the total Belgian population. Discrimination between Belgians of Flemish origin and those of Walloon origin in the Nazi broadcast, moreover, indicates that the Germans have not yet given up hope to split the resistance of the Belgian people.

Growing unrest in Belgium is not only a consequence of German defeats in Russia and Tunisia which stirred up hope of liberation among the conquered people but a violent reaction against German labor deportations.

Navy 'Jeep' Is Backbone of Invasions and Supply

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

GUADALCANAL—One of the most important Naval elements in the South Pacific war zone is the little Higgins boats, those ubiquitous wooden barges designed primarily to throw troops and gear onto a beach-head under fire, but which have been cast into an even more important role, as well, along the waterfronts of half a dozen bases out here.

The Navy's jeep, they should be called, for they have become just as indispensable around harbors as the Army's motored buckboard is on land. With cargo-handling facilities as limited as they are in these tropical islands, they are the docks and cranes, cargo lighters and personnel ferries, lifeboats and patrol craft—all rolled up in a flat-bottomed wooden frame propelled by a Diesel engine.

No Time Wasted

When a Liberty ship drops its hook off Lunga Point, the captain doesn't want to waste any time discharging his cargo. There is always the chance that a submarine may sneak into Tulagi Bay during the day, and to stay overnight means taking the risk of losing the ship during an enemy air attack. He is still coming up the bay when he blinks a message to shore, stating how much time it will take to handle his cargo, and how many boats he wants alongside.

On the beach a crew of seamen jump into the boats—it is probably 5:45 a. m.—and by the time the anchor is down they are heaving about in the water below and there may even be a sling on the way down with a load of boxes or trucks.

When they are filled up over the gunwhales they pull off again and make for the beach where they run up onto the sand, let down their landing ramp, and stand by while a beach crew loads a waiting truck.

They are not all the same type of boat. There is the light personnel boat which is suitable for hauling small cargo and personnel. There is the heavier personnel boat which can carry nearly 40 men and hand gear. A third type is designed for carrying jeeps, while another—known as the tank lighter—is designed for carrying tanks, personnel, and combat equipment, including field guns.

Speed Essential

All are made either by the Higgins Shipbuilding Corporation of New Orleans, La., or under Higgins patents at such yards as Chris Craft and Electric Boat, varying in price range from $15,000 to $30,000. As a class, they are considered more efficient than Japanese landing boats, although there are a few features which it is acknowledged could be improved. Speed is one element which it is felt might be improved by adding superchargers, and there have been occasions where a coxswain might have succeeded in getting his boat in to a beach-head, had he been protected in his exposed position on the tail by a little thicker armor plate.

For the most part, however, these landing boats have been a distinct success. They stand up for 100 hours or more of continual operation before an overhaul is needed and their performance fits closely to requirements for speed and durability.

It is not too much to say that Guadalcanal could never have been won without them and certainly it would be struggling with a nearly insurmountable problem of supply if it were not for this fleet of small craft now operating there.

Put in Long Day

This is no humdrum existence for the men who man these sea jeeps. Requirements for trained personnel who can handle winches and maneuver with twin screws has resulted in a dearth of operators and it is not too uncommon for a crew to put in 12 to 20 hours a day. They are outcasts when the alarm announces an air attack and have to lay off in the harbor milling around fully exposed with the protection of neither ship nor shore.

Frequently they have been called upon to search for and pick up survivors. On Nov. 14, for example, in the midst of the air attacks on Japanese shipping which followed up the night naval engagement, they were sent out some 10 miles west of Savo Island—armed with only a machine gun and side arms—to pick up some 60 wounded sailors. On Nov. 12 five boats effected the rescue of seamen from a bombed transport, suffering air strafing and even being shelled and chased by a Japanese submarine on the way back.

They share none of the laurels with their sister PT boats across the bay and their name is never mentioned in a Navy communiqué. But it is no exaggeration to say that the little landing barge not only make an invasion possible, but at already established bases is the backbone of supply.

NYA Sidesteps WRA Tangle

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—The National Youth Administration, caught in the middle of a dispute over whether Japanese are being released "willy-nilly" from war relocation centers, stepped out of the range of fire today by releasing about 275 young men and women from its training centers.

The NYA's action was announced by the War Relocation Authority, which said it followed "recent unfounded allegations by an investigator of a Congressional committee."

Robert Stripling, chief investigator of the Dies Committee, told reporters on May 29 that many Japanese-Americans who had been released for farm, industrial, and domestic work had been trained in espionage and sabotage in Japan.

Under an agreement worked out early in April, the NYA agreed to train young men and women released by the WRA. This arrangement now has been dissolved by the NYA, the Relocation Authority announced, and those enrolled in vocational courses "with the objective of preparing themselves for war work" will leave at once.

Balseiro Attacks Rule of Tugwell

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 4 (AP)—Governor Rexford G. Tugwell's Administration was attacked yesterday as "un-American and undemocratic" by Puerto Rican Senator Jose Balseiro, who declared it embodied an economic philosophy rejected in the United States.

Testifying before a Congressional Investigating Committee, he asserted Mr. Tugwell was forced to quit Washington because of unpopularity, and asked:

"If you people didn't want him in the United States, why should we have him here?"

He demanded Mr. Tugwell's immediate removal.

OCD Seeks 1,500,000 Women Fire Guards

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Despite the potential danger of the job, women will be recruited as regular members of squads to fight incendiary fires, Civilian Defense Director James M. Landis announced today.

"This is one of the most exacting volunteer jobs American women have been asked to assume," Mr. Landis said.

Fire guards will receive 16 hours of intensive training in extinguishing incendiary fires while they are small and thus release auxiliary and regular firemen for fighting large fires, Mr. Landis said. Approximately 1,500,000 fire guards are being sought.

Commander Appointed For Colgate Naval Unit

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 4 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Donald A. Green, U. S. N. R., Montclair, N. J., will command a new naval training unit of 433 men at Colgate University, starting July 1.

The Customer is still Boss—at Richman Brothers

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Chinese Mission Refutes Rumor of Defeatism

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rumors of political strife and defeatism inside China that are circulating in America cause frank astonishment to well-informed Chinese.

Members of a delegation of eminent Chinese educators and experts, freshly arrived in Washington from Chungking, described as absurd reports that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's authority was being undermined by opposition groups.

Dissemination of such reports, they declared, could only serve the purpose of aiding the common enemy.

They likewise branded as untrue reports that intensified Japanese propaganda, calculated to split the Chinese from the Western Powers and win support for Japanese "Asiatic solidarity," was making inroads on Chinese morale.

The Japanese have indeed been trying to strengthen the prestige of the puppet Nanking regime by various "concessions." But these maneuvers deceive no one, including the Japanese themselves, who do not even fully trust their own hirelings, such as Wang Ching-wei, head of the Nanking Government and chief candidate for the role of Chinese Quisling.

Year's Study Planned

The delegation, which plans to spend a year in America studying the international situation, is non-political in character. Its members are:

Dr. Wu Yi-fang, President of Ginling College; Dr. W. C. James Yen, founder and director of Chinese Mass Education Movement; Dr. Paul C. T. Kwei, Professor of Physics at the National Wuhan University; Dr. Yuan Chen, also a Professor at National Wuhan University; Dr. Wu Cheng-chao, Senior Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and Dr. Li Choh-ming, Professor of Economics, Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai, China.

While scouting the likelihood of China collapsing from within, the delegates pointed out that there was still danger of China being crushed by Japanese military superiority. The Chinese people are as determined as ever to defend their soil, but the strain of six years' constant warfare is telling.

The optimism which prevailed in Chungking a year ago has been weakened by successive disappointments. Thus the United States and Britain became involved in the fight against Japan, the Chinese were confident that with such powerful allies they would no longer stand alone and would received swift and powerful assistance.

Expected More Aid

Instead, their position has steadily deteriorated. The cutting of the Burma Road virtually stopped the flow of war supplies. The expected clouds of Allied bombers failed to appear.

One member of the delegation told how last year a large consignment of American-made heavy bombers en route to China was suddenly diverted when it reached the Middle East. The Chinese crews were jettisoned in Cairo and after several weeks of waiting went on to Chungking by commercial airline and arrived empty-handed.

At present small amounts of war materials are being routed to China from India through Tibet.

It is a long, slow, hazardous trek, but the only overland route unless Burma is recovered.

Chinese efforts to supply their own war needs are hampered by lack of raw material and heavy industry. Nevertheless they have succeeded in partly covering their needs for small arms and machine guns. However, they are unable to produce heavy calibre weapons.

Scarcity of Goods

The blockade has further caused a scarcity of all types of consumer goods and has aggravated internal inflation, which in China has assumed astronomic proportions.

There as elsewhere the hardships of inflation fall mainly upon the professional groups and government employees—people who live on salaries which do not increase in proportion to the price level. Whereas prices have risen 50 fold since 1940, salaries have only increased an average of eight-fold. Wages on the contrary have kept pace Today a ricksha coolie in Chungking earns more than a college president.

Now as in the past the Chinese try to compensate with numbers for their inferiority in arms and equipment. The price paid in human lives for resistance is terrific. Hence in the delegates' opinion the reconquest of Burma and restoration of the supply line is the sole effective answer to the Japanese threat. Otherwise China might be lost.

The Chinese would never surrender. That is out of the question. The only alternative to victory would be to fight to the last. But they expressed the belief that the Allies would come to their support in time.

Nominal Quota Asked

Discussing the subject of Sino-American relations, the delegates expressed keen interest in the more to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Act.

The present hearings before the House Immigration Affairs Committee on the subject are being followed far more closely by the public of Chungking than by the American public.

The delegates explained that the repeal of the objectionable statute would go far toward convincing the Chinese of the genuineness of American protestations of friendship. Even if the quota fixed were entirely nominal, no more than a score a year, it would have the desired effect of removing the stigma of inferiority from a proud and ancient people.

Typical Wooded Trail in Vermont

Derick

What Could Offer More Attraction for a Canter?

New England has many spots like this, where the rider or walker may avail himself of the great outdoors and all the beauties of nature.

East Starts Its Vacationing Under Moderate Bans of War

Monitor Traveltalks

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

June has always officially opened the summer vacation season along the eastern seaboard. June is the month that school children put away their text books and pack sports clothes for summer camps. June is when parents scan resort folders for that "ideal" spot where they can spend their summer holidays.

This year, of course, vacationists living in the East will, for the most part, confine their vacation days to the immediate vicinity in which they live. The war makes this necessary. The Government has ruled that automobile pleasure travel is out for the present. Public transportation systems are over-burdened with both war and civilian traffic and the patriotic person is only going to travel a limited distance this coming summer for those well-earned vacation days.

But Americans can vacation. The United States Government places no ban on this favorite American pastime. War workers must have a "breathing spell" in order to keep up the tremendous pace America has set in prosecuting the war. Civilians, too, must take a holiday from routine work to refresh themselves for even harder tasks that lie ahead.

Resort and hotel operators in the East, despite the transportation difficulties, labor shortages, and rationing of food, have their "chins up" and are going ahead with plans to entertain the summer vacation guest this year.

From the Poconos of Pennsylvania to the White and Green Mountains of New Hampshire and Vermont; in the Adirondacks; and along the shores of New Jersey, Maine, and Massachusetts the doors of inns and hotels are being opened in welcome to the summer vacationist.

Longer Stays the Rule

Activities at the various resorts this summer will differ considerable from past years. In the first place, a hotel or an inn will take on a distinctly homey atmosphere with guests spending their entire vacation at one place. This new practice will tend to build up new and lasting friendships among the guests. Second, resorts are not attempting any lavish entertainment programs this year. In fact, the guest will be left to find his own amusement this year.

Horse back riding, walking, and bicycling will be the leading attractions at eastern resorts this summer with swimming, boating, and golf coming in for their share. All of these sports in no way interfere with the rationing program, and, as a matter of fact, tend to bring about the necessary diversion from war work.

Wooded roads following a lake's edge; trails winding over the crest of mountains; and crooked paths diving into green forests are plentiful in the Poconos and Adirondacks as well as in New England. Most Eastern States possess an abundance of lakes where boating and swimming can be enjoyed.

Army Not to Close Beaches

The extensive seashore of New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Maine, to mention a few of the states with accessibility to the ocean can be visited by vacationists this summer. Most of the beaches will be open and the Army has no intentions of closing them to the public. All that is required is that civilians leave the beaches after sunset.

When the majority of the East's hotel and resort operators decided to open this year they banked the hope of a successful season on the average American's desire to "get away" for a few days from routine duties. They knew they had to depend on public transportation systems to bring the visitor to their door. But they felt that if the vacationists this summer would tolerate inconveniences and put up with certain curtailments in service a successful summer could be enjoyed by all; the hotelman making a reasonable profit; the guest receiving recreational and restful benefits.

So, when easterners plan for vacation days they should be prepared to take things as they find them. They should arrange to travel during the middle of the week. Train and bus reservations should be made early. They should travel light and ship excess baggage ahead of time.

'Bracket' Raises Granted by NWLB

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—In its first application of the "bracket" theory of "noninflationary" pay adjustments, the National War Labor Board yesterday granted wage increases of approximately $26 a month to 143 clerks and telegraphers of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad, which has been operated by the Government since March 21, 1942.

Wayne L. Morse, public member, said in an opinion that the board's unanimous action had been "guided by what it believes to be a reasonable interpretation of the mandates contained in the policy directive which was issued on May 12 by the Director of Economic Stabilization."

The May 12 directive, expanding the President's hold-the-line order, permitted "noninflationary" wage adjustments to correct gross inequities and authorized the Board to establish wage-rate brackets for occupational groups and labor market areas on the basis of "sound and going rates."

Mr. Morse said that the proposed rates for clerks on the T. P. and W. would vary from $5.30 to $9.25 a day, which he said was "well within the range of rates paid on neighboring carriers."

War Minister Said to Lead Revolutionists

Continued from Page 1

the published statements of President Castillo and his Foreign Minister, Dr. Enrique Guinazu, that Argentina would not abandon its neutrality.

Since every other nation in the Western Hemisphere either has gone to war against the Axis, or broken diplomatic relations, Argentina stood alone. Nazi spies and propaganda have thrived on Argentine soil. Information that has sunk many a ship of the United Nations was gathered by German agents in Buenos Aires, or relayed by them.

While it is not yet clear whether the revolt is fully anti-Nazi, or merely a "palace revolution" within the dominant conservative forces, anything that would oust the Castillo regime would be likely to favor the United Nations.

At least, no Argentine Government could go farther than Castillo has in appeasing the Axis, and maintain itself against the ardent democracy of the Argentine people.

More Advertising For U. S. Coming

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—The War Advertising Council announced yesterday it would launch two more advertising campaigns this coming summer through newspapers and other media, with funds from private firms exceeding $22,500,000 monthly, to assist Government agencies with special war programs.

The first sponsored advertising campaign will be opened in July and August to promote the Government's drive for women to replace men in vital tasks that range from waiting on tables to communications services. According to Government figures, the total complement of "working women" should reach 22,000,000 by the first of the year.

In its second contribution of private industry advertising funds, the War Advertising Council said it would concentrate on the Government's program to combat absenteeism in war plants.

Chester J. La Roche, Chairman of the Council, said that the 1943 goal of its co-operating private agencies and industries was to "place a war message in every advertisement."

President Hints Coal Strikers Will Lose Army Deferment

Continued from Page 1

ing, he becomes liable for induction into the armed forces.

Asked whether this rule would be extended to miners not deferred on occupational grounds but on grounds of dependency and physical condition, the President said he was speaking only of occupational deferment.

Asked whether there would be military protection for miners returning to work Monday, Mr. Roosevelt said he would rather not say anything on this point. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, managing the mines, is authorized to call on the Army to supply troops.

Then turning voluntarily to the point of occupational deferments, the President said a great deal had been written about induction and cancellation of deferments, but that actually there was nothing new about this; that the rule had been enforced since the start of the Selective Service program and applied to all workers.

Warning to Miners

From the President's explanation and manner he apparently intended to serve warning on the miners of the risk they ran in continuing the strike, while emphasizing that the penalties applied to them would be only the same which would apply to any strikers under the same circumstances.

A United Mine Workers' source discounted the effectiveness of the Government's threat to reclassify striking miners into 1-A in Selective Service. He said at least half of the miners are over 38 and thus subject to deferment because of age. Many of the younger ones have children and are not subject to immediate induction.

Many miners of draft age, he added, have tried to enter the armed services but have been prevented from doing so by their draft boards. The U. M. W. estimates that it has 70,000 members in the services.

Moreover, this union source said, induction of miners would aggravate an already serious manpower shortage in the coal industry.

Unless John L. Lewis intervenes before Monday, the strike will reach a phase of personal contest between him and the President which it has not heretofore achieved.

Mr. Lewis has successfully avoided such a showdown so far. When Mr. Roosevelt urged miners in their first walkout to return to the mines, Mr. Lewis sprang in a few minutes before the President's radio talk, with orders of his own to call off the strike in a truce.

Lewis Action Expected

Many observers believe here that before the Monday test comes Mr. Lewis will have acted again. Another respite is expected that will blunt the sharp edge of a positive showdown in which Mr. Lewis might get the worst of it.

Uncertainty and a wait-and-see attitude are reported from the coal districts. Many leaders express a determination to stick by Mr. Lewis at all costs.

But it is not to the leaders that Mr. Roosevelt issued his statement. He appealed over their head, to the miners themselves.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement was couched in temperate terms. It followed the theory accepted by many labor experts that persuasion not coercion is needed to mine coal, at least in the first stages.

President's Statement

The President's statement said: "Most of the nation's coal mines are closed because of a general strike which has taken place in defiance of the Government of the United States. I have instructed the Secretary of the Interior, who has possession of the mines for the Government, to proceed to reopen the mines.

"The Secretary of the Interior will continue to operate the mines under the terms and condition of work which obtained under the old contract which was extended by order of the War Labor Board plus those new terms and conditions which have been approved by the Board and which were announced in the Board's order of May 25th.

"As President and Commander in Chief I order and direct the miners who are not now at work in the mines to return to their work on Monday, June 7, 1943. I must remind the miners that they are working for the Government on essential war work and it is their duty no less than that of their sons and brothers in the armed forces to fulfill their war duties.

Why Monday Was Chosen

"Just as soon as the miners return to work, the disposition of the dispute between the miners and the operators will forthwith proceed, under the jurisdiction of the War Labor Board and in accordance with the customary and established procedures governing all cases of this sort."

The President fixed Monday rather than today as the deadline for several reasons: it starts a new week, gives men a chance to think things over, and an opportunity for most of them to hear about it.

Mr. Lewis made no immediate comment. If he runs true to form in the war of nerves he will delay action till the last minute, then order the miners back to work a day or so after Mr. Roosevelt has told them to return—say Tuesday.

Argentine Army In Anti-Axis Revolt

Continued from Page 1

stitutional Government restricted other army men presumably were picked up en route.

Details dropped off to engage Government forces at a naval mechanics school in the suburbs. One or two persons were reported killed there and many persons were injured. The casualties included a civilian passerby.

The main body of General Rawson's detachment moved into Buenos Aires and seized police headquarters. The troops divided into several columns near the Plaza Flores, which is about four miles from the Government House.

[This dispatch, which passed through Argentine censorship, did not expand the definition of the movement, but the phrasing suggested the revolutionary forces sought a return to practices of conby such measures as Señor Castillo's long-standing "state of siege."]

[In Washington a State Department official said unconfirmed reports had been received that the revolution was supported by the Argentine Army and Air Force.

Political Campaign

[Argentine Ambassador Felipe Espil declined to comment on the reports but expressed great interest in developments. He said he had no official information.]

The disturbances developed as Argentina, the only American nation still maintaining relations with the Axis, was in the throes of political campaigning in which President Castillo's "policy of prudence" is a major issue.

Señor Castillo named Gen. Rodolfo Marquez superior commander of "the forces of repression" early today to combat the movement, issuing the order from Executive offices lighted and astir before dawn.

General Rawson was reported supporting Señor Ramirez, who yesterday denied reports that he was resigning as Minister of War. President Castillo's decree naming General Marquez mentioned that the Minister of War was "absent."

Observers recalled that two of the official parties of Argentina were scheduled to convene today to appoint candidates for the next Presidential elections.

They said this fact might be the main cause, or at least one of the reasons, of the military movement.

President Castillo has clearly intimated he favored the election of Robustiano Patron Costas, President of the Senate, and Manuel de Iriondo as the next President and Vice-President of the Republic.

Ecuador Provides Strong Link In Defense of Panama Canal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUITO, Ecuador — Global war conditions are strongly reflected in Ecuadorean affairs, but principal political and economic collaboration is reserved for the United States.

Ecuador is fully with the democracies in this struggle, but its physical position and the nature of its products call for closer planning with the United States than with other members of the United Nations.

Early last year, for example, Ecuador provided a base on the Santa Elena peninsula for the United States Navy. Actually, this was the first South American country to provide a base for the good neighbor of the north. Ecuadoreans have pointed this out at times.

Later on, the Quito Government, with the approbation of the great majority of the people, granted the use of another base in the Galápagos, an island group which everybody agreed, both in Washington and Quito, had a vital bearing on successful organization of Panama Canal defenses.

As the war has progressed, Ecuadoreans have been able to compare the increasing volume and security of their west coast commerce with the difficulties encountered in other parts of the world—even in some South American waters—and to appreciate the sagacity of their early decision to co-operate practically and wholeheartedly with the United States in security planning for the Western Hemisphere.

It is still sometimes difficult and bothersome to import every requirement from the United States, but, at least so far, there has been shipping space available for a large share of needed Ecuadorian exports.

The two principal items of Ecuadorean productive economy which interest the United States are rubber and balsa-wood. Rubber, of course, fits into the general South American effort to meet North American war needs. Every link, however small, is important in this continental chain of supply.

Cocoa is normally Ecuador's first export but today it is surpassed by rubber, now well over $3,000,000 in yearly value. Extensive exploration is proceeding in the Manabi and Esmeraldas provinces, the heaviest rubber producing regions, to obtain more supplies. Exports are expected to jump again after the rainy season, which lasts from December to May.

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After peace is won, Maine will again offer glorious recreation to all Americans. This season, however, vacations are out for many. But those who have earned a rest—or a furlough—will find Maine ideal for the whole family.
If you can come to Maine this summer, travel during the week, so service men on week-end leave can have seats. The Maine Development Commission will plan your trip by bus or train. Send for the new Maine booklet. It will help you plan a perfect vacation!
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Elevator—Steam Heat—Excellent Table.
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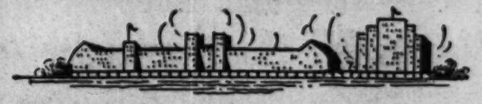
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Ways of 'Delooting' Germany Explored by Allied Statesmen

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 4—The House of Lords debate of June 2 on the necessity of Germany making full retribution for its looting of the occupied countries showed again that there is a wide difference of opinion as to whether retribution can be practically applied without unfavorable consequences for Allied postwar economic conditions.

Lord Maughan, former Lord Chancellor, introducing a new word into the English language demanded that Germany should be "delooted" so far as possible of all goods stolen from countries overrun and occupied.

Such action, Lord Maughan declared essential in the interests of justice, and as the only way in which the despoiled countries could be given a reasonable hope of restoring their economic and industrial welfare.

Lord Maughan feared that following its defeat Germany would seek to adopt the policy of 1919 of trying to organize sympathy in its behalf and thereby benefit unfairly. He brushed aside the opinion that international law prevented replacement in each country wherever possible of looted equipment, adding that Germany itself showed no regard whatever for international law.

Former Practice Cited

Speaking on behalf of the Socialists, Lord Strabolgi, while favoring "delooting" Germany, hoped it would not be done so as to aggravate postwar distress throughout Europe. He underlined that it wasn't merely that Germany had fooled its enemies after the last war, but that no effective preparations were then made to secure effective restitution.

In consequence, there was a muddle. He added that German reparation of coal contributed largely to making unemployment among British miners by taking away their continental markets. Reparation ships built in Germany's shipyards produced a slump in British yards.

Viscount Cranborne, Lord Privy Seal, declared: "We shouldn't rule out the possibility of replacement where possible and appropriate, but to try to tie ourselves here and now to a hard and fast scheme which might turn out inapplicable in circumstances entirely unknown would be a futile waste of time and labor."

Feeding of Europe First

There might be such chaos on the continent of Europe at the end of the war, he said, that any vast scheme of replacement might be impossible immediately, especially as feeding Europe must be the first care. This has been recognized by both the Allied Governments and the governments of the occupied countries in their declaration of Jan. 5.

At the same time, everything possible would be done to prevent the Axis powers from destroying the means of industrial competition in the countries occupied.

Lord Cranborne added that the necessary preparatory work is already being undertaken by an inter-Allied committee regarding German looting methods and the whereabouts of spoils as well as regarding Axis decrees "legalizing" such transactions.

He went further and pointed out that the Allied powers are directing their attention toward an even more important problem, namely, how the occupied countries are to be restored, not only to their former prosperity, but also to a still higher living standard. This could only be done by adoption by the United Nations of a wide and expanding economic policy as expressed in the Atlantic Charter, he concluded.

Art Treasures Included

Axis looting during this war, as reliable reports have shown, has been carried out on an unprecedented scale. At the end of 1941, loot from the occupied countries was estimated at a value of £9,000,000,000, and this naturally could not include much that had been "legally bought" by governments or individuals.

Germany had stolen everything which was considered useful for its war industries. Art treasures had disappeared from national museums, or private collections, and found their way to German public galleries or the homes of Nazi officials like Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

It is difficult even to know how to trace these things. In the case of art treasures, for example, it has been found that some of these were taken from the occupied countries to Germany, and are now in Japan.

Means of Restoration

But while the retribution side of the matter isn't neglected, many persons, including those from the occupied countries, who have been the chief sufferers, are mainly concerned as how to prevent a defeated Germany from being able to triumph arrogantly through possessing means for quick restoration of its economic life, while around them may be starving countries powerless to restore their own economic and industrial life. In other words, the war would have been fought in vain, since Germany would again soon be in position to threaten the rest of the continent and the world.

Some facts from World War I are mentioned in this connection. That the war cost the then Allies £48,000,000,000, but Germany only paid in goods, cash, and foreign exchange a small proportion of that amount. Further taking Germany's foreign loans and other borrowings after the last war into consideration it can be seen that it received £1,000,000,000, but repaid very little.

Dodging of Reparations

Germany pleaded poverty and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's skillful wiles, coinciding with mistaken Allied ideas as to the course to be adopted, as well as many British and American bankers and business peoples' shortsighted desire to make money cheaply, resulted in Germany's dodging most its agreed reparations payments.

Even this might have been forgotten by today were it not that there is clear evidence from Hitler himself that in the time of such German "poverty" Germany found the opportunity to rearm.

Thus Hitler in 1939 admitted that in the previous six years of Nazi rule, Germany had spent 95,000,000,000 gold marks—the equivalent of £8,000,000,000 at the official rates of exchange then operating—on rearmament.

The crux of the matter is: How can Germany be made to pay for its thefts from conquered countries, both in the interests of international justice and so that the violated countries can be restored to the position they enjoyed before Nazi plunder began, and Germany itself can be prevented from starting within a few years after the end of the war on a new rearmament program?

OPA Seeks Favor of Public; Labor Pushes Subsidy Plan

Continued from Page 1

of John E. Hamm, Senior Deputy Administrator whose resignation becomes effective July 1; David Ginsburg, former General Counsel, now in the Army and, just this week, Dr. J. K. Galbraith, Deputy Administrator.

The shake-up in Washington and the departure of key professor-administrators has been paralleled by similar reorganization in many state OPA's.

In some cases the men who have replaced the professors have been suggested to Mr. Brown by Members of Congress, a fact which may ease OPA's way on Capitol Hill in the future.

Lou R. Maxon, Detroit advertising executive whom Dr. Brown brought to Washington to handle OPA public relations, has been suggested for appointment to the post of General Manager of the OPA.

The labor leaders who visited the President yesterday protested vigorously against the Maxon appointment. Dr. Galbraith was the man at OPA who was the chief supporter of labor's subsidy program.

"It is our opinion that Mr. Maxon's policies run counter to roll backs and the proper stabilization of prices," Mr. Murray said at the White House.

Move to Block Further Third Terms Backed by Leaders of Major Parties

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—A proposal to limit future Presidents to eight years in office attracted strong Democratic and Republican support in the Seante today with the prospect that it may become one of the major talking points both for and against a possible fourth term nomination for President Roosevelt.

Minority backing for the proposal—a resolution for a constitutional amendment—came from Republican Leader Charles L. McNary of Oregon, who told reporters:

"I thing Congress should pass the resolution and submit the question to the legislatures of the various states for their consideration." The Republican National Committee Chairman, Harrison E. Spangler, said its adoption would be "a great thing for the nation."

Across the political fence, Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia said he would support the proposal with the understanding that it will not directly affect President Roosevelt's tenure in office.

"It is sound in principle and I have always felt that some such restriction should be written into the Constitution," Senator George said.

The measure, introduced by Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolino in a form requiring a two-thirds vote of both Houses and ratification by three fourths of the state legislatures, provides that no person shall be chosen or be eligible to hold the office of President if he has held that office during all or part of two prior terms.

Its adoption, however, would not prevent a President from serving out the remainder of his term. Senator Bailey said because of the length of time required for action by state legislatures "it will not head off a fourth term, but it will head off a fifth term" for Mr. Roosevelt.

OPA Rules on Farm Butter

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—To "clarify a situation in which there had been some confusion," the Office of Price Administratirn ruled that butter manufactured on a farm is subject to the same maximum prices established for creamery butter. The OPA said that it had not been clear how prices on farm butter were regulated.

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HOTELS

Red-Flannel Hash

Food has always been a major preoccupation of mankind, and the exigencies of war have made the subject more fascinating than ever before. A recent dinner at Boston's famed Parker House, at which Red-Flannel Hash was served, caused *The Christian Science Monitor* to raise "a victual, if not vital," question: what, exactly, should be the contents of the dish? As prepared at the Parker House, Red-Flannel Hash is made of corned beef and potatoes as a base, with onions, chopped beets and chopped parsley added, but *The Monitor* evidently had cause to think that this recipe might be disputed.

Although Red-Flannel Hash evidently means different things to different people, on one point all *The Monitor's* correspondents agreed: Red-Flannel Hash, whatever its ingredients, is delicious. As for its own version, Boston's famed Parker House can only report that it is one of the hotel's most popular items, that patrons keep coming back for more. Those who have never tasted the dish should mark it as a "must" on their next visit to Boston and the Parker House.

Reprint from TIME
Issue of April 26, 1943.

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The Home Forum

"Occupy till I come"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE INTENTION of directing men to areas of greater opportunity, Horace Greeley said to the young men of his day, "Go West." Later, with a similar intention, the Arctic explorer, Stefansson, said, "Go North." And in response, men and women have occupied all geographical frontiers. Doubtless, they were eager to fulfill to the best of their understanding the Biblical injunction to **"replenish the earth, and subdue it"** (Genesis 1:28). Yet more, the ingenuity of men has sought dominion of the air. Young men have been told that opportunity is in the field of aviation. This desire to extend human dominion even to the air continues to break down thoughts of limitation in time and space.

The statements of man's dominion set forth in the first chapter of Genesis refer to spiritual dominion. And Christian Science reveals the truth that man has spiritual dominion now and always in the spiritual universe, which is the real and the eternal.

* * *

In the Gospels a great deal is said about the kingdom of God and its accessibility. It was the only kingdom which Christ Jesus held as real, and worthy of man's habitation. He said, **"The kingdom of God is within you"** (Luke 17:21). In consonance, Mary Baker Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 576), **"This kingdom of God 'is within you,'—is within reach of man's consciousness here, and the spiritual idea reveals it. In divine Science, man possesses this recognition of harmony consciously in proportion to his understanding of God."**

In accepting Christ Jesus as our authority, we learn that the land of opportunity is the spiritually mental realm, the kingdom of God. It is not a geographical area, not confined to the sea, land, or air, because it is to be recognized and dwelt in wherever we are. It is the realm of reality where man is understood to be the complete manifestation of Mind, the agent of Love, the representative of Soul, Truth, Life.

Because this kingdom of heaven is man's rightful domain, we should occupy it consciously now, learn of its vast extent, its abundance, beauty, righteous government, and enjoy its precious privileges. But how are we to do this?

Christ Jesus is called the Way-shower because by word and deed he illustrated the methods by which we may enter and dwell in this land of joyous opportunity. Much can be learned of these methods from his parable of the nobleman who, being called to other duties, said to his servants, **"Occupy till I come"** (Luke 19:13). Whereupon he gave to each servant a gift which entailed responsibility. In each instance, the gift brought an equal opportunity for the utilization of spiritual qualities, gratitude, industry, alertness, intelligence, trustworthiness. Upon his return, the nobleman gave his approbation to those servants who had used and increased their treasure, plainly indicating that only by active and continuous use of their spiritual heritage could they gain and maintain the unlimited resources of good.

Describing the methods used today to gain possession of conquered lands held by tyrannical groups, the terms "raids" and "reconnaissance flights" may occur. But such methods are of little or no avail to him who would enter the kingdom of heaven, although the desire to attain this kingdom may well result from attendance at a Christian Science lecture, from reading a *Christian Science Sentinel* or *The Christian Science Journal*, or the Christian Science textbook. **"Christian Science,"** writes the author of that textbook, **"is not an exception to the general rule, that there is no excellence without labor in a direct line"** (Science and Health, p. 457). To enjoy the peace, protection, joy, and well-being of that state of spiritual consciousness, the kingdom of heaven, it must be occupied steadfastly. Occasional "flights" of inspection, attempts to spend short periods there in which to rest and recuperate from worldly living will not gain its blessings. The sordid baggage of sensuality and selfishness, the false and flimsy pains and pleasures of materiality must be discarded if one would occupy his rightful place as a child of God.

* * *

"'Work out your own salvation,' is the demand of Life and Love, for to this end God worketh with you. 'Occupy till I come!' Wait for your reward, and 'be not weary in well doing'" (Science and Health, p. 22). More than ever is each individual and all mankind called upon to work out their salvation. And for this task we have not only the example and teachings of Christ Jesus, but we also have Christian Science giving clear and complete rules, practical methods whereby we may occupy spiritual consciousness until God's infinite perfection is understood and man's dominion demonstrated. **"Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ"** (Ephesians 4:13).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Harrington Cobble

Harrington Cobble is a gracious hill
Curved like a wave about to break on shore,
As if it heard the order: "Halt! Be still!"
Motion transfixed, it stands forevermore.

Now fossils tell us that the ocean did
Cover this valley with its ebb and flow,
Stone crevices revealing where they hid
In sand that cooled to rock from lava flow.

Now after centuries have come and gone.
Harrington Cobble, like a wave, sweeps on.

CANDACE T. STEVENSON

Summer Morning

In the curve of the river
The meadow of marsh marigolds and tall grass,
White butterflies were on the flowers like petals,
And dragonflies with their glassy wings.

The sound of grasshoppers was the sound of twigs snapping.
And the hum of cicadas a fiddle string.
Run, oh, run through the years to that meadow,
That morning of light and wings!

ELIZABETH MOWER.

By Courtesy of the Art Association of Montreal, Canada, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PERSIAN BOWL FROM RHAGES

THE POTTERIES, brought forth from the ruins of Rhages in Persia, are among the most beautiful in the history of ceramics. They reveal the hand of the potter fashioning small vessels tenderly and rhapsodically. The Persian potters conveyed to their decorated wares a youthful exuberance. They employed and adapted their talents in manipulating design, color, and all-over ornamentation. There is a remarkable adaptability of form, contour, and composition to the size, shape, and medium. Fictile and graphic art merge in a harmony that is a delight. The Persian potters borrowed ideas from their neighbors, developing techniques with a rare ingenuity.

It is interesting to compare a bowl like this with a Greek bowl, say a kylix. Both are circular, both are encircled with a frame of leafy or flowery ornament, both have a pictorial scene in the center. The Greek kylix would be different, however, for its reserve, for the more contained manner of drawing, for the lack of elasticity and free execution. While one ware would be produced under the impulse of feeling tastefully directed but freely expressed, the other results from discipline and calculation. Feeling in the Hellenic vase is not lacking, but it is firmly regulated.

The faïences tell us a great deal about the accomplishments of man; they emblematize his capacity for discipline, and they provide him with a yielding means of expression that may be adjusted happily and discerningly to his temperament.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Dressing the Family

ONE MEAL WOULD DO for all of us, one roof would cover our heads, but when it came to clothing the family Mother had to deal with individual needs. As a child I never was conscious of any great household strain in keeping the larder filled. With barrels of apples and bins of potatoes and other vegetables around, it never occurred to me that such things might be hard to obtain. I realized that nothing was ever wasted; the campaign against extravagance and waste was waged so consistently and so vigorously that I could not help being conscious of it. Not even the crust of a piece of toast could be left on one's plate without hearing from it. And it was the same way with wearing apparel. After a garment had been used and re-used and cut down and remodeled and turned and mended and darned and converted, its original identity was lost entirely; and when it positively could not be made over into anything else to wear, the better pieces were put into patchwork and the rest cut into long strips for rag rugs and carpets. The old-clothes man never stopped at our house—unless he had something to sell.

When Father bought a new pair of trousers they were invariably good ones. They had to be to go through the routine expected of them. Father always felt that in his profession he must be well dressed, so his pants were usually in good condition when they were handed down for the first remake. This might be in the form of long pants. On the next remake they would be shortened for Herb. By the time they reached me, about the only original parts left would be the pockets. A pair of Father's pants seldom lasted long enough to be handed down to Stan or Leslie, who almost entirely escaped the curse of the hand-me-down, though they certainly did miss some capacious man-size pockets.

The clothing of every reasonably thrifty family in town was handled in the same way—thrift being respectable at that time—though very few of them had as good pants to start with as we did, for Father was really very particular about his.

On the distaff side the same custom prevailed. Mother's clothes being made over for the girls, sometimes after turning or dyeing, and sometimes without making any effort to conceal the identity of the original material. And sometimes it was exciting to see one of Mother's sedate go-to-meeting gowns turned quite unexpectedly into a brilliant evening dress for one of my sisters.

With the exception of coats and wraps, ready-to-wear clothes for women and misses were not considered to be very good style in the social circles in which my mother and sisters moved.—From "Big Family," by BELLAMY PARTRIDGE. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

Crawfish for Dinner

THE STONE RIM of the fish-pond was almost hidden by the thick, rank grass of the park. Lajos felt the grass prick his bare knees as he leaned over the little pool, hardly bigger than the circumference of a coffee-table. The long bamboo rod in his hand trembled a little, so that the reflection of the green net at the end of it bobbed up and down. He peered into the pool and saw the crawfish scuttle about, picking out the plumpest ones with his eye. They had grown a lot since Uncle Paul had brought them in a small lead tank from Budapest. So, in Central Europe, and in Hungary particularly, did one manage to keep a fish course fresh and ready to hand, in case the honored guest turned up.

The green net descended; then it was checked in its course by a plump hand, laid on the little boy's wrist. "What are you doing, Lajos? Who said we should have crawfish today?"

* * *

He looked up sulkily into his grandmother's face. She had been walking in the park, her sunshade raised to keep the sun from her face, gloves on to protect her hands. By her side stood pretty, discontented Aunt Sarolta, looking bored as usual with the monotonous routine of life on a Hungarian country estate. "I thought you said old Baroness Ivanyi was coming to lunch," he muttered.

"Since when have we served crawfish to Baroness Ivanyi? All the times we have eaten at her house, it has been chicken paprika and iced melon as usual. Why should we begin to give her anything different? Na! Na! Crawfish are for distinguished strangers only!"

She laughed a little, turning away and tucking her arm into Sarolta's. But the girl did not laugh. Her tone was as sulky as her small nephew's, when she said: "Then it will be long enough before the crawfish are eaten. Mighty little chance we have, down here, of distinguished visitors!"

* * *

A bed of blazing canna lilies burned against the white walls of the little castle. The ladies skirted it and entered the building by a side door, which led them directly into the salon. Cool and dim, it enfolded them refreshingly, for only a streak of sunlight here and there illumined the shabby magnificence of faded brocade, of tarnished gilt. Sarolta dropped her hat on a sofa and went on discontentedly. "If you would only take me to Budapest! Then perhaps we might meet other people besides a lot of old women, like Baroness Ivanyi."

"Patience, child," her mother answered; "one needs money for Budapest, money and new clothes." She plumped down on a chair whose gilded legs were carved into goats' feet, and began to fan herself quickly to cover her thoughts. True, Sarolta was a problem. Pretty and graceful, yet twenty-five years old, which in Hungary spells spinsterhood. But, with all the young men of good family insisting upon money as well as looks, what could one do?

* * *

The hot summer air was so still, that one could hear sounds from the high road, a long way off. There sounded at last the faint clop-clop of Erzhebet Ivanyi's carriage-horses, which were nothing to boast of, and not above doing a day's work in the fields when required. "Tidy your hair in the mirror, Sarolta," her mother said, "and put some powder on your nose. She will be here directly."

Sarolta turned her head toward the great tarnished mirror with the golden eagle above the frame, then sank back against the arm of the sofa again. "It's too hot to bother, Mama," she said, yawning. "And what does it matter, anyway, if my nose shines a bit? She'll never notice."

* * *

The sound of the horses hoofs faded momentarily as the carriage rounded the small belt of trees at the bottom of the park. Sarolta's mother, listening for the sound again, thought of the good days before the last war, when she and Erzhebet were young. No lack of money then, nor of handsome young men who were entertained lavishly, who paid the gypsies to serenade one under one's window when the moon shone bright over the park and the roses threw up an intoxicating scent in the velvety dark!

"Where is Lajos?" Sarolta asked, her voice coming in a languid half-whisper.

Her mother wrenched her thoughts away from Erzhebet Ivanyi, fast friend of thirty years' standing (though garrulous and tiresome at times). "He must have stayed out in the park. I hope he'll remember to wash his face and pull on some stockings before lunch."

* * *

There was a pad of bare feet, running excitedly down the passage from the side-door, and Lajos burst into the room.

"I saw the carriage from the edge of the park," he exclaimed, "and the Baroness has a young man with her—one of her nephews, I think."

"Which one?" his grandmother asked sharply, sitting up straight.

"The eldest, the one in the Hussars. Grandmother, shall I tell Audrey to set another place?"

"Yes, and tidy yourself. You look a sight—"

Sarolta sprang toward the mirror, powdering her nose with feverish haste. Her mother left the room, so as to intercept the visitors in the hall and give her more time to compose herself. Already the carriage had stopped. Baroness Ivanyi, florid and shapeless in her black calling-dress, was puffing up the long flight of crumbling steps. The two friends embraced each other at the top, the newcomer whispering: "I brought Janos with me, do you mind? He caught sight of your Sarolta at the tennis tournament last week and would not be denied."

"You are a true friend, Erzhebet!" murmured the other.

* * *

Sarolta stepped into the hall, as elegant and composed as usual. On the way, she picked up the green landing-net from the hall table and beckoned to Lajos. "Get some crawfish and take them down to the kitchen, quick! There's just time."

"But Grandmother said—" the boy gaped.

"Do as you're told."

He snatched the net from her and scuttled away, while she turned, smiling, to have her hand kissed by the handsome hussar.

ELIZABETH KYLE

On Receiving a Letter From Africa

You bring the desert very close to me
As I sit here
Where warm June sunshine filters through the vines
That wrap their slender arms about the porch.
So many dear, familiar sights are all about me—
The tall maple trees you used to hide in;
The white, starry sprays of the spirea hedge;
The iris border, the perennial beds—
All sights that you love, too:
It is as if you sat here on the step
Leaning your yellow head against my knee.

A letter is a thing of mystery:
It spans both time and space.
Your letter lies before me now
Wrinkled a bit from many readings;
The censor's ink has blotted out three lines.
I wonder what you said?
Perhaps you mentioned where your squadron was?
No matter, I may never know
All of the curious places you have been
Although I try to visualize the foreign scene—
Men in white, flowing robes;
Miles of hot sand;
The drone of motors
And the roar of tanks;
Night, and the brilliance of unnumbered stars;
And you, my son,
Sitting in some strange place,
Penning this letter that brings me such joy—

I note what you say here:
"Don't worry, Mother,"
And I will not, dear.

Your letter puts a song within my heart—
A song of gladness, that you have your part
In this great battle against evil power—
Above the tumult and the heat of war,
Nearer and nearer marches Freedom's hour.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

One Important Element in Music

I AM OFTEN asked if it is not all to the good that music should be conveyed, no matter how, to tens of thousands who knew nothing of it before. It is an artful question, not to be answered after the style of a witness in the box by a plain yea or nay; and I reply by countering with another from my side. Can some of these whirrings and whizzings, these metallic dronings and lugubrious whinings be said to be music at all? But if I don't like the sound, surely I must admit that some of the spirit of the great masters is there. Yes, I do, and just about as much as there is of the real thunder of Jupiter in the little box that Calchas the Soothsayer carries about with him in Offenbach's *La Belle Heléne*. I am beginning to think that a certain supersensory percentage of the human tribe of today must be evolving in a way that enables it to absorb music through some other medium than their ears alone. Not otherwise can I account for the growing disregard, even among musicians, of what is after all an important element in music, sound. What largely distinguishes good music from bad is the beautiful sound of the one as compared with the ugly sound of the other, and the nice question arises to which I have yet to receive a plain answer. Does music which is beautiful when played exactly in accordance with its composer's intentions, and which is made to sound ugly by being played under totally different conditions, remain good or turn bad?—From "A Mingled Chime," by SIR THOMAS BEECHAM. (New York: Putnam.)

"Kupčetež (hospodařte), dokudž nepřijdu"

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

S ÚMYSLEM VÉSTI lidi do krajů skýtajících větší příležitosti, Horace Greeley říkal mladým mužům své doby, "Jděte na západ." Později, se stejným úmyslem, Stefansson, badatel polárního severu říkal, "Jděte na sever." A muži a ženy odpovídali na to obsazováním všech geografických hranic. Byli bezpochyby dychtivi splniti biblický příkaz "naplniti zemi a podmaniti ji" (První Kniha Mojžíšova, 1:28), tak jak mu nejlépe rozuměli. Ale ještě větší měrou usilovala lidská vynalézavost o to, aby se stala pánem vzduchu. Mladým mužům bylo řečeno, že vhodná příležitost je v oboru letectví. Tato touha rozšířiti panství člověka i na vzduch protrhává ustavičně myšlenky o obmezování času a prostoru.

Výroky o panství člověka pronesené v první kapitole První Knihy Mojžíšovy vztahují se na panství duchovní. A Křesťanská Věda zjevuje pravdu, že nyní a vždy, člověk vládne duchovně ve vesmíru duchovním, který je skutečný a věčný.

Evangelia pojednávají mnoho o království Božím a o přístupu k němu. Bylo to jediné království, které Kristus Ježiš pokládal za skutečné a za příbytek člověka důstojný. On řekl, "Království Boží jestiť mezi vámi" (Lukáš 17:21). V souhlase s tím Mary Baker Eddy píše (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures—Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu, str. 576), "Toto království Boží 'jestiť mezi vámi',—je v dosahu vědomí člověka zde, a duchovní idea je zjevuje. V božské Vědě člověk má toto uznání harmonie vědomě v té míře, v jaké rozumí Bohu."

Když přijmeme Krista Ježíše za autoritu, zvíme, že země příležitosti je oblast duchovně mentální, království Boží. Není to geograficky vyznačený obvod, není obmezeno na moře, pevninu nebo vzduch, neboť musíme je uznávati a v něm obývati kdekoliv jsme Je to říše skutečnosti, kde je člověk pojímán jako plný projev Mysli, jednatel Lásky, jako představitel Duše, Pravdy, Života.

Poněvadž toto nebeské království je pravým panstvím člověka, měli bychom v něm obývati vědomě nyní, zvěděti o jeho ohromném rozsahu, poznati jeho hojnost, krásu, jeho spravedlivou vládu, a těšiti se z jeho drahocenných výsad. Ale jak to máme učiniti?

Krista Ježíše nazýváme Ukazovatelem cesty, poněvadž znázornil slovy a skutky způsoby jakými můžeme vstoupiti v tuto zem radostných možností a v ní přebývati. Mnoho se můžeme dověděti o těchto methodách z jeho podobenství o šlechtici jenž, byv odvolán povinnostmi jinam, řekl svým služebníkům, "Kupčetež (hospodařte), dokudž nepřijdu" (Lukáš 19:13). Potom dal každému služebníku dar, který nesl s sebou odpovědnost. V každém případě dar přinášel s sebou stejnou příležitost k zužitkování duchovních vlastností, vděčnosti, píle, bdělosti, inteligence, spolehlivosti. Po svém návratu šlechtic schválil jednání těch služebníků, kteří užili jejich pokladu a zvětšili jej, čímž zřejmě naznačil, že jenom činným, neustálým užíváním jejich duchovního dědictví mohou dosáhnouti neobmezených prostředků dobra a podržeti je.

Při popisování způsobů užívaných dnes ku zmocnění se dobytých zemí ovládaných skupinami tyranů, mohou se vyskytnouti výrazy "nájezdy" a "výzkumné lety." Ale takové methody jsou málo platné nebo nepoužitelné pro ty, kdož by chtěli vstoupiti do nebeského království, třebaže tužba dosáhnouti tohoto království může přirozeně plynouti z návštěvy přednášky o Křesťanské Vědě, ze čtení časopisů *Christian Science Sentinel* nebo *The Christian Science Journal*, nebo učebnice Křesťanské Vědy. "Křesťanská Věda", píše autorka této učebnice, "není výjimkou všeobecného pravidla, že není výtečnosti bez námahy na přímé čáře za cílem" (Science and Health, str. 457). Abychom se těšili z míru, ochrany, radosti, a blahobytu tohoto stavu duchovního vědomí, tohoto nebeského království, musíme v něm obývati stále. Občasné "vzlety" na přehlídku, pokusy ztráviti tam krátkou dobu odpočinku a na zotavenou z pozemského života, nezískají nám jeho požehnání. Musíme se zbaviti nečistých zavazadel smyslnosti a sobeckosti, falešných a nicotných bolestí a radostí hmotnosti, chceme-li zaujmouti naše pravé místo jako dítky Boží.

"'Spasení své konejte', je požadavek života a Lásky, neboť k tomu cíli Bůh pracuje s vámi. 'Kupčetež (hospodařte), dokudž nepřijdu!' Čekejte na vaši odměnu, a 'neoblevujte (neumdlévejte) dobře činíce'" (Science and Health, str. 22). Více než kdy jindy, každý jedinec a všechno lidstvo jsou vyzýváni aby konali své spasení. A v tomto úkolu máme po ruce nejenom příklad a učení Krista Ježíše, ale máme také Křesťanskou Vědu, která nám dává jasná a úplná pravidla a praktické methody, dle kterých můžeme obývati v duchovním vědomí, dokud nekonečné Boží dokonalosti není porozuměno a panství člověka není zřejmě dokázáno. "Až bychom se sběhli všickni v jednotu víry a známosti Syna Božího, v muže dokonalého, v míru postavy plného věku Kristova" (Epištola k Efezským, 4:13).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

As Washington Sees the French Crisis.....By Joseph C. Harsch

When word came through from Algiers that General De Gaulle had accepted the resignation of Marcel Peyrouton and assigned him to a captaincy in the Levant, the State Department was just about ready to give up and admit that it had been licked by one of the slickest politicians this war has produced.

It looked for about 12 hours as though De Gaulle had taken Algiers and the whole French show right out from under the noses of General Giraud, Robert Murphy and Harold McMillan while they were all sleeping blissfully in their beds, thinking that French harmony was in order and that sweetness and light reigned over their French world.

They were caught unawares. The stage had been well set to produce what the State Department has always considered a prime essential—an interim French group which would act as trustee of French affairs until the liberation, and in which individual personalities would be submerged.

General De Gaulle was kept waiting in London until the Tunisian campaign was over. That gave General Giraud and the rival French leaders associated with him a chance to establish their positions as men willing and able to fight for the freedom of France. This the Giraud group did. They collected an Army in a remarkably short time. They led it in battle skillfully. And they carried off some of the highest honors in the final phases of the battle of Tunisia—honors which, however, were shared by De Gaullists fighting in the same theater. The result was intended by the State Department to give prestige to a group of French leaders unassociated with the De Gaulle movement, which had shown unmistakable signs of holding the confidence of a considerable majority of the French people.

The State Department planners fully considered that a counter balance to De Gaulle had been brought into being and it was thought safe to let De Gaulle himself come to Algiers and become one of a group of French leaders—not the leader of all fighting Frenchmen and as such the single dominant French political power.

The final stage of preparation for the De Gaulle arrival was the order banning all partisan symbols or photographs in public places in Algeria. Everything was ready then for De Gaulle to arrive without any triumphal reception.

But it didn't work as planned. Three elements turned up in the situation which had not been anticipated. General De Gaulle had no intention whatever of becoming just one among several. Backing him up was a much more effective organization in Algiers than had been suspected. And General De Gaulle had more of a popular following in French Africa than was realized.

How much of what happened during recent weeks in that part of the world was due to an efficient De Gaullist organization and how much to spontaneous French reaction to De Gaulle as a symbol cannot possibly be determined. Both undoubtedly played a part. Certainly the De Gaulle appeal was something bigger than had been realized.

That was seen when General De Gaulle made his triumphal entry into Tunis. The streets were filled with cries of "Vive De Gaulle" and the Cross of Lorraine was unfurled all over the place. The anti-De Gaullists had always maintained that no matter how strong De Gaulle feeling might be in France itself, it was negligible in French Africa. They have, in fact, long taken it as an axiom in their policy that the De Gaullist sentiment has been a fiction of skillful propaganda—not a fact.

Well—there seems to be a good deal of fact in it—at least more fact than the State Department here has ever believed or conceded. And every ounce of it came flaming to the top the moment De Gaulle arrived in Algiers.

Had he been willing to capitalize on it patiently it seems very probable in retrospect that he would have emerged slowly as the controlling and dominant personality in the new French Council of Nine. The Peyrouton incident almost worked, but not quite. When the threads were all untangled the next day General De Gaulle was not absolute and sole master of the French situation. He still had to sit down with the rest and agree to do the things he wants done, gradually and with them, not at once and on his sole authority.

Perhaps he will still come out on top. If he really has the popularity among most Frenchmen that his followers assert, and if he really is the flaming symbol of French nationalism in this generation, he will. But just for the moment he seems to have stubbed his toe. The Peyrouton incident has hurt him with many who in the past have defended him. It was too tricky, too egotistical.

The one really constructive factor in the situation is that while he did not pull off what was almost a coup d'état, the opposition to him has been impressed by his popular appeal among French men. If that is established as a fact and accepted by his detractors, it can remove the basic cause of the friction engendered every time the name of De Gaulle is mentioned. And it may allow him to assume a position more in keeping with the prestige he does enjoy among Frenchmen. The attempt to deny that position has been a basic cause of all the trouble, and a basic cause of the intensity and sometimes unscrupulousness of the conflict over the person of Charles de Gaulle.

South America Speaks: Chile

Benefits of Wallace Tour.....By N. A. I.

Since the return to the United States of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, leaders in those South American countries he visited have been busy digesting the firsthand information they received, and they seem today to have a clearer conception of the task they voluntarily set themselves by breaking off relations with or declaring war on the Axis.

The Vice-President came collecting as well as dispensing information, but perhaps one of his most important duties, politely but effectively discharged during the lavish banqueting and entertainment from which few distinguished visitors can escape on this hospitable southern Continent, was to warn of the sacrifices inseparable from the war-winning effort. Practically his last words as he sped northward above Panama were to emphasize the difficulties of supply and to prepare his Latin friends for a further withdrawal of shipping from southern routes.

Mr. Wallace limited his tour to the West Coast Republics. There was nothing politically discriminative in this. President Roosevelt, in 1936, came down the East Coast as far as Buenos Aires, Argentina, and afterward promised to make the trip this side of the Andes. The war intervened to preclude early fulfilment of the promise, so the first opportunity was accepted for the Vice-President to represent him in these demonstrative lands of the West.

The West Coast Republics, in normal times, cannot be classed economically with those of the East. They definitely are poorer and less advanced. In this war, however, they at least rank on a par with their Atlantic neighbors when it comes to the supply of strategic materials for the United States. There are the tin and tungsten of Bolivia, the nitrate and copper of Chile, the mahogany and rubber of Peru, and the balsa wood of Ecuador.

The Vice-President made it his business to see all these great industries at work and the geographical and topographical layout of the Pacific countries permitted a rapid bird's-eye view of their main production and transportation problems. His knowledge of Spanish enabled him also to seek and obtain firsthand data. North American specialists already have their information—and have acted upon it—but it is always to the advantage of a political leader, accepting this classification in its broadest sense, to know what he is talking about economically.

The Vice-President was not disappointing to his vast West Coast audience. All southern peoples are very much the same in their aspirations but with contrasts in leadership. Governments vary in texture from the advanced liberalism of Costa Rica to the benevolent conservatism inspiring the Prado regime in Lima, Peru. But all are working as unanimously and sincerely as possible in the cause of the United Nations. Here and there are discordant notes, introduced by Axis sabotage or propaganda, but the great strength of the Allied position here, as Mr. Wallace was able to observe, lies in the democratic sympathies and aspirations of the masses. Whenever possible, the Vice-President severed the ropes of official enclosures and mixed among the people, at play and at work.

The influence of the tour has been seen in all South American countries. The essentially political message—the benefits that can emerge only from a genuine, workable democracy—was reproduced repeatedly in Argentina and other countries not included in the schedule. All South Americans had their postwar hopes centered by Mr. Wallace on a successful application of the Atlantic Charter and practical Pan-Americanism. Public discussion of win-the-peace issues has increased perceptibly since his visit.

Apart from Argentina's disappointment over the little progress achieved in admitting its meat into the northern market, there is general agreement that the United States is being a thoroughly good neighbor and promises to be a better one after the war. It is committed not only to greater and freer trade with these countries but also to assisting their industrial development.

Pan-Americanism, however, is not exclusively longitudinal. Its success depends equally on the Latin nations improving relations among themselves, and this is where Mr. Wallace's trip may have been especially efficacious. Following his visit there have been promising discussions of tariff unions between various South American countries, including Argentina and Chile, and of the desirability of maintaining and increasing the higher volume of intertrading imposed by the war. It is not all plain sailing, however, as illustrated in the case of Bolivia. That country declared war on the Axis while Mr. Wallace was there. It has since, unofficially, shown its chief postwar interest to be centered on ending its landlocked exile.

Summed up, the Vice-President's trip can be said to have given the United States, through him, valuable information on the political and economic setup of southern countries supplying strategic materials for war, so as to insure and increase these supplies right now, and to adapt them to the postwar movement.

He brought a message of hope and cheer to millions of South Americans struggling for social betterment. He was clear and bold in another message —that sincere democracy will be the keystone of all continental relationships. That was essentially a message for the leaders of the peoples.

He also fulfilled an immediate duty by warning all, leaders and led, that economic sufferings cannot be avoided in any part of the world as a result of the tremendous task of defeating the enemy. Board of Economic Warfare officials have followed in the tracks of Mr. Wallace to insist that each country must take its turn in priorities and that those most in need will be served first.

To Change the Subject:

The World Through Youthful Eyes.....By Kimmis Hendrick

When our young lady goes walking, she claims with irresistible charm two privileges of the very young—to speak to everyone, and to want to walk in all directions at the same time. The first is delightful and is recommended for adults, but the second is altogether problematic so far as her walking companion is concerned.

She is just past 16 months now. The world has a broader horizon every day. But even so, when she goes walking she takes note of so many little things. Tiny twigs on the sidewalk are rarest lacquers to her, and a sprig of sweet alyssum means something more than a corsage of orchids. Her companion may point to the left, saying, "See the great big ocean out there!" (using that special emphasis for "great" and "big" which is supposed to be impressive to babies), but she turns the other way and waves cordially to a butterfly as it passes.

The mystery of her waving is worth wondering about, but one never comes to conclusions. Sometimes she will wave dutifully to a departing guest, but usually it is only after he is out of sight. But she saves her best waving for things her companion doesn't see readily.

She will wave at a leaf falling or at her own shadow. Then the reason is obvious. But often a gay, glad smile lights up her tiny, heart-like face, and she waves a chubby arm with astonishing vigor, and the only way one can account for it is to remember that a sunbeam may have said hello to her and the tinkling traffic bell made special music.

It must be wonderful to see many little things and find them beautiful enough to share. For all her months are few, she knows sharing is pleasurable and blesses the sharer. She ponders over a cracker most seriously, then breaks it into very small pieces and offers a mite to anyone near at hand. Or she will cross the walk to pick up an infinitesimal stone and bring it back not just to be shared but as an outright gift. When she goes walking, her attitude is that her own lateral world that spreads out wide at about a 28-inch level is so wonderful that why should she bother with more.

But our young lady does not isolate herself in babyhood, and it would be careless reporting to record that she never aspires to touch bric-a-brac or doorknobs and other incidentals of adult planning so far somewhat above her. But this upreaching has a gentler aspect. When someone especially kindly comes along or someone especially glum, or when in particular someone comes along who looks as though he hadn't shaved in weeks and there was no one at home to care, she lifts her brown eyes toward his and smiles an assertion that they share a secret. Then she usually says "Hi!"

In this city so full of military people, defense workers, and housewives preoccupied with food-ration stamps, that "Hi!" is usually a passport to instant friendliness. It isn't because she is anyone extraordinary (except to us) but just because she's a baby. Babies do that for people. Probably it's because they remind the grown-up world that unmeasured promise is changelessly the universal heritage. Babies prove that friendliness is the most natural thing in the world and that self-centeredness is a thing apart from genuineness, worthy of being discarded only.

Australian Wealth in Food Drawn Upon in War Effort

As delegates of 45 United Nations start home from the Food Conference at Hot Springs, Va., the great work begins of giving effect to their resolutions for a world of abundance instead of scarcity. Continuing its broad presentation of the world food problem this paper today presents a dispatch from Australia.

Food for Freedom
Twentieth Article in a Series

By Guy Natusch
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, June 4 —Australians who hitherto in the main suffered only seasonal shortages of foodstuffs are being warned that they must expect food rationing on a wider scale than had hitherto been thought necessary in this food-rich country.

The public has been prepared for tighter restrictions in statements by Prime Minister John Curtin, the Minister of Supply and Shipping, John L. Beasley, and Commerce Minister William Scully. Mr. Scully has lately been placed in general charge of food production.

The main reason for Australia's food planning is that the Commonwealth has been called on to contribute maximum effort to the world food front so that not only will it supply the primary products required by the fighting forces and civilians here, but also to be able to fulfill an undertaking to feed Allied forces in certain areas and still export heavily to Britain and elsewhere.

So far Australia hasn't suffered real shortages, but now more of everything produced here is required, and as a result there must be some tightening up.

To a certain degree the need for a new outlook is a direct result of the absorption of rural manpower in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and war industries, but this diversion of manpower would not have had a serious effect had not Australia been called on to contribute heavily to feeding the Allied forces and make available supplies for overseas consumption.

Regimentation Foreseen

Mr. Beasley warns that Australians may have to accept regimentation of food supplies "because the food front might be most important of all the United Nations war fronts during the balance of this year."

He foreshadowed further controls over the consumption of foodstuffs and stepping up of production so Australia can "honor its obligation to help feed the people of Britain and other Allied nations and countries won back from the enemy."

Prime Minister John Curtin was more specific when he listed the commodities to which restrictions would be applied as meat, milk, vegetables, fruit, canned goods, jam, rice, dried fruits, and fish. Butter, he declared, might be added to this list if exports to Britain were maintained.

The four major reasons for shortages, he said, were:

1. Increased demand arising from greater public spending power.
2. Shortages of manpower, and transport difficulties arising from war conditions.
3. Adverse seasonal conditions.
4. Demands by the Supply Department to meet the services' needs.

Demand for Supplies

In the latter connection Mr. Curtin cited as instances the services' demand for 25 per cent of the orange crop, 50 per cent of the lemon crop and all grapefruit. It has to be admitted that the factors listed by Mr. Curtin undoubtedly contributed to the current need for the extension of rationing to many foodstuffs at present unaffected, but these are not the only causes.

There is no doubt that in the first rush to build up the armed forces and step up munitions production an undue proportion of farm and pastoral labor was allowed to be withdrawn from country districts. To a limited extent this loss of manpower has been met by women taking over some of the land jobs vacated by men. Farmers' wives and daughters are loyally supplying labor in an effort to replace husbands and brothers gone into the services.

In addition a Woman's Land Army has been recruited, but it is obviously impossible to fill all the gaps in the great army of men who in peacetime till the vast fields and tend Australia's great flocks and herds.

Improvement Made

It is obvious that at least a part of the rationing the people are now about to be called on to accept is not due to any sudden natural fall in the productivity of Australia, and certainly it is not primarily due to the demands of Allied troops and peoples, but to the fact that no provision had been made to continue primary industry on a prewar basis.

The position in this regard certainly is better now than it was a year ago, for since May of 1942 the compulsory call-up for war service of men engaged fulltime in essential rural production has been stopped, and later in the year rural workers were stopped from transferring from farms to secondary industries.

That the onslaughts on rural industries for manpower by the authorities and the Government's failure to stop the drift are the major reasons for the present position are the claims repeatedly made by the former leader of the Parliamentary Country Party and still an influential member of the Federal House, Sir Earle Page.

Getting down to figures Sir Earle has been at pains to show that the demands on the local food supply for the Allied troops in this area are a mere bagatelle when contrasted with normal production.

Australia's average food production is more than 7,500,000 tons yearly, whereas the lend-lease reports presented by the Treasurer, J. B. Chifley, show that all items of the American consumption set out therein are roughly 75,000 tons, or only 1 per cent of the total production. The normal export of Australian food to Britain is roughly 1,600,000 tons yearly.

"So," declares Sir Earle, "American consumption is only 10 per cent of the export we can't ship overseas." Thus, he argues—and finds much support for the argument—it is useless to suggest that the allocation of such a comparatively small percentage of total normal production can be the real cause of such dislocation of supply and distribution within Australia as has been experienced.

Used to Abundant Food

The civilian population which in recent months has seen potato supplies see-sawing from scarcity to glut—at one moment being told "eat more potatoes," and the next put off with small supplies—cannot be blamed if it accepts Sir Earle's statement as nearer the mark than the claim by Minister of Commerce Scully that "the food position is being handled satisfactorily." It must always be borne in mind, however, that the Australians' viewpoint on food shortages is scarcely that of peoples of many other lands.

People here are accustomed to a superabundance of foodstuffs of all types, and there is no reason to believe that even the additional rationing now forecast by Prime Minister Curtin would be of such nature as seriously to affect the standard of living. The probable effect will be to prevent the free, unlimited and oftentimes unnecessary buying of goods to which Australians are accustomed, and it will be most surprising if anything approaching really short rations results.

Extra Sugar Available

For instance, tea and sugar have both been subject to rationing for many months past. At the outset, householders viewed the innovation with alarm. But in practice it was found that the ration was more than ample to meet the needs of most families—and in the jam-making season the authorities are able to make available extra sugar to enable housewives to lay in usual supplies for home preserves and jams.

On the food front, householders' disabilities so far have been caused mainly by the cutting down of deliveries, resulting in housewives having to call for and carry home household supplies.

It is obvious that no country can divert such a great proportion of manpower to war purposes as has Australia without disrupting to some extent its internal economy. But that Australia can meet the present position and restore food stability is beyond doubt.

Already the somewhat casual planning of early war days has been replaced, though admittedly Australia has not yet achieved an over-all plan necessary to restore completely its position—we undoubtedly are still producing surpluses of food which may not be required for a long time, and at the same time underproducing more urgent requirements.

But that planning will achieve results has been demonstrated by what already has been done on the part of the food front.

A year ago the potato position was serious—it is said that Australia was then on the verge of a potato famine which might have lasted 18 months, but Federal action rectified the seed potato position and the situation was saved.

Similaraly, sugar production has been stepped up to meet both the some and export requirements, and expansion of the rice crops, combined with restriction on home consumption, enabled supplies to be provided for loyal natives in the Pacific zone.

Short of Manpower

The lesson seems to have been learned and agricultural experts are pressing on to create a similar satisfactory position in regard to other primary products.

Whatever has been done, the fact must be faced that judged on normal conditions Australia, in the words of the Minister of Supply himself is at present short of rural manpower and to some extent of machinery and important fertilizers.

But in spite of this, Australia must and will square up to the responsibility described by Mr. Beasley as "helping the Allied nations to win the battle of the food front."

Australia isn't overlooking the fact that after the war it will not only be its duty to assist in feeding conquered areas, but that to rehabilitate soldier farmers for this purpose as soon as possible after cessation of hostilities will be good business.

The great problem which will face the United Nations in feeding the peoples of conquered areas finally freed from Axis domination is clearly recognized here.

Break in Drought

The extent of Australia's participation may be seen in its active role at the United Nations Food Conference in Hot Springs, Va. It is beyond doubt that Australia's contribution will be large, though a year ago there might have been some reason for anxiety.

It can now be revealed that last year was one of the leanest Australia has experienced, with the result that the full overseas food committments could not be fulfilled. Only a providential break in the drought saved Australia from serious consequences.

Fortunately some organization had been undertaken, and bountiful early rains changed the whole outlook. Today the United Nations may look confidently to Australia for great help on the food front. In part that will be guaranteed by restriction of home consumption, but mainly by better planning to ensure best production of essential goods.

Wife of Mexican President Gives Away 12,000 Oil Stoves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—As a Mother's Day gift, 12,000 needy Mexican mothers received a kitchen stove from the wife of Mexico's President, Señora Soledad Orozco de Avila Camacho. Mexico's "First Lady" personally participated in the distribution of the stoves to the crowd of poor women who had been selected by the Department of Public Welfare as the most needy.

The ceremony, at which wives of Cabinet members aided, was only one of a number of official and public observances for Mother's Day which in Mexico comes yearly on May 10.

The observance of Mother's Day may have originated in the United States, but the day has been adopted by Mexico and embellished into a festival of national hommage on a scale far surpassing the merely personal and family observances in the States. This is probably because motherhood is held in great esteem in Mexico, and because Mexicans dearly love any special day which provides opportunity for celebration.

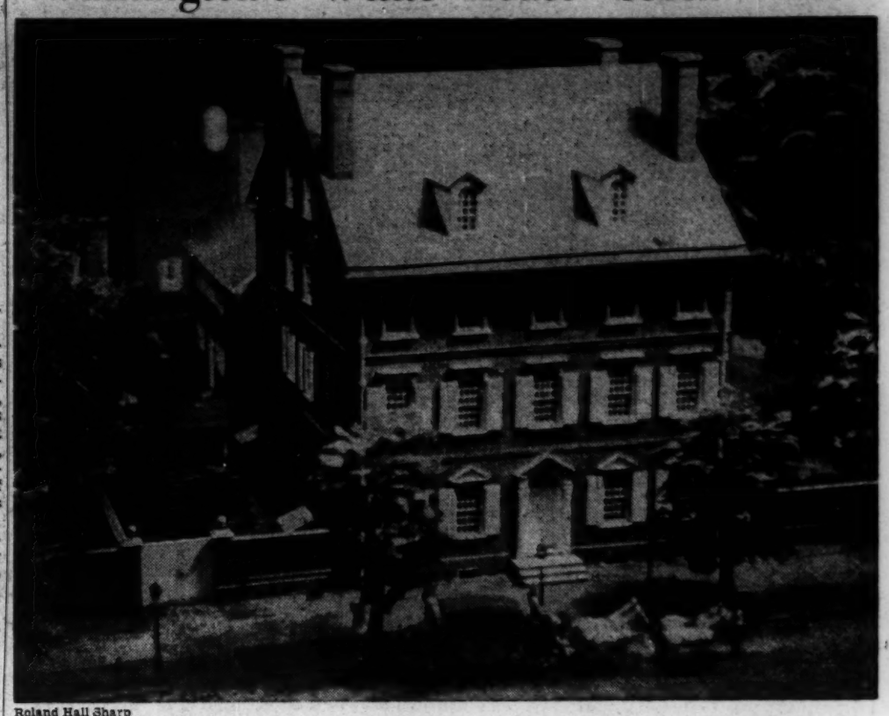
Observances ranged from the spectacular gift from the President's wife, at which some 25,000 women were estimated to be present, to a great military ceremony in the National Stadium in honor of mothers of the armed forces. In this ceremony President Avila Camacho was represented by Vejar Vasquez, Secretary of Education, and various high military and diplomatic officials were present, including the Ambassador of Chile in Mexico, Oscar Schnacke.

Also, the mayor of the Federal District, Javier Rojo Gomez, gave liberty to all women held for minor infractions of the law in the Federal District prison of Carmen.

The practical gift of stoves takes to the favored homes a comfort most of the poorer Mexicans do not have: a kerosene stove to replace the usual charcoal brazier which is used the length and breadth of Mexico by the laboring classes. These charcoal burners must be fanned almost continuously by the women to keep the fire going at sufficient heat. The picture of a reboza-wrapped Indian woman squatting on the ground beside her charcoal brazier, fanning constantly with a special little grass woven fan, is one of the most typical scenes in rural and poor districts of Mexico.

The gift of oil stoves gives further impetus to efforts of the Government to stop destruction of Mexican forests for carbon, by replacing the antiquated fuel in all homes of the country with petroleum.

Washington's 'White House' Seven Years



Roland Hall Sharp

Model of Executive Mansion When Philadelphia Was U. S. Capital

George Washington spent most of his two Administrations in Philadelphia, and the legislative halls of that day still stand in Independence Square. The First President's home also may be viewed, but only in a model that attracts many visitors to the Atwater-Kent Museum. Complete, with coach at the front door, the model is skillfully made and reposes in a glass showcase. The above photograph was taken through the glass under artificial light. While President Washington lived in the original of this house, the present White House was being built in Washington. He walked through the uncompleted structure, but never lived there.

Even Before Argentine Revolt Neutrality Policy Was Slipping

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Even before today's revolt in Argentina, the ultra-conservative political forces behind President Castillo and his policy of "prudent neutrality" had been shifting ground to a line more favorable toward the United Nations.

This shift was due largely to the belated recognition by officials in Buenos Aires that the Nazis could not win the war, according to travelers just returned from South America.

This conclusion emerged in answers to the question: What are the special circumstances which preclude Argentina from lining up diplomatically with all American Nations against the Axis powers, by also breaking relations?

It is a logical question because the Pan American recommendations which were signed at Rio de Janeiro in 1942 by Argentina allowed a break "in conformity with the position and circumstances" of each country. Yet any time the question is asked in Argentina the person is jailed or the newspaper suspended, the travelers report. A Montevideo journal which had the temerity to inquire was banned from the mails and confiscated on arrival. An editorial in The Times, of London, referring to the same subject could not be reprinted when cabled out to Buenos Aires. Every newspaper and news agency has been admonished.

Nonetheless, the question was still asked, perhaps more frequently than ever, in the countinghouses and coffee shops of Buenos Aires, in the allied and neutral chancelleries that dealt with President Castillo in the Pink House and with his Foreign Minister, Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú, in the San Martin Palace.

Combination of Reasons

And the self-supplied answer was invariably the same—one or a combination of these reasons:

Monied, dictatorial classes who fear democracy; isolationism in the Spanish grandee style; the power of Axis money; persistence in preferring an Argentine to a continental policy, even when the national course is lone and negative; the earlier belief that the Axis would win and, when this was proved wrong, sheer stupidity and obstinacy in refusing to acknowledge a miscalculation; and the attraction of making profits from neutrality which has been falsified.

All the reasons given hold good. There is no doubt that the ruling class both loathe and fear democracy—or communism as they call the liberal creed. Incidentally, one of the last orders to newspapers and radio stations was that the very words "communist" and "communism" must not be mentioned. Much of the Atlantic Charter to them is pure communism. If Argentina had been favorably located, geographically, and the same men had been governing, this country would probably already have been contributing its quota of "volunteers" to fight on the Russian front and its slaves to labor in the factories and fields of the Reich.

If Wall Street and Lombard Street were supreme and Washington and London ruled by Anglo-American grandees, with their millions of acres of estate, the overthrown regime in Argentina would not have feared so much an Allied victory. But they did not like siding with any country ruled by the majority or where the majority cannot be cajoled, cowed or bought.

Traditions of Neutrality

Isolationism, inherited Spanish pride, the power of Axis money, the so-called traditions—and the attractions—of neutrality—these, too, contributed to the "special circumstances" which placed Argentina in a lone continental furrow. At least, it was possible for uncensored travelers to list them, because listing and speculation were forbidden under the state-of-siege regulations in Argentina.

Second only to the fear of democratic majority rule, was the obstinacy born of the miscalculation that the Axis, or Germany, rather, would win the war. Lately, spokesmen of the Castillo-Guiñazú government did not persist in their protestations that Argentina would "never break." They were held to be only echoing what has been laid down by the highest authority. President Castillo declared there "has been and will be no change," indications were forthcoming that Argentina, unabashed by the Casablanca demand for unconditional surrender of the Axis powers, would have liked to see a negotiated peace. The indications were just odd words here and there —but all in the right places—which squared with the belief that an Allied victory and peace may come soon with Argentina left out of every postwar conference. The powers in the Pink House and the San Martin Palace, chided by interlinear hints in the editorial columns of La Prensa, La Nación, and other daily newspapers, were beginning to reflect that the "triumph of the Argentine thesis" at Lima, Panama, Rio de Janeiro, and other Pan American meetings would be as nothing compared with the threatening postwar eclipse of the nation.

Peace Disclaimer Issued

If stupidity and obstinacy have been responsible partially for carrying Argentina so far along the road of neutrality that it was impossible for the Castillo men to turn about, it would be logical for these men to try and avoid the full consequences of their errors, especially as they are bent on continuing in power. Elections are to be held toward the end of this year and, unless the Radicals and Socialists find a way of leaping the high hurdles of Rightist fraud and intervention, there will be no possibility of any true expression by an electorate overwhelmingly in favor of the United Nations' cause.

Many in Argentine ruling circles feel that the "ideal" of an arranged peace is worth striving after. They realize it means national humiliation, perhaps suffering, if unconditional Allied victory arrives with their country still sitting on the fence. Whatever the secret thoughts of the Argentine mighty may be, there have been many rumors of late that diplomatic officers overseas were in contact with representatives of the Axis powers. There was no suggestion that the initiative has been Argentine. Far from it. Everyone knows that the European members of the Axis had been striving for just such opportunities — that is, if the Argentine had consented to serve as a vehicle.

So much importance was attached to the rumors in Buenos Aires that the Foreign Ministry felt compelled to issue a disclaimer. However, despite this denial, it was consistently asserted that the Rumanian and Finnish Ministers had talked with Dr. Ruiz Guiñazú on the subject.

It is also freely reported in Buenos Aires that Axis "peace feeling" contacts had been established with the Argentine diplomatic mission in Madrid, with the Rumanian Minister in the leading role there. It was considered significant, the travelers conclude, that the Argentine Government had not impeded publicity for these rumors.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Isabel Roberts Does Man's Job as Curator Of Brooklyn Museum for Duration

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the women who have taken men's jobs for the duration is Isabel Roberts, now Curator-in-Chief of the Brooklyn Museum, succeeding her husband Laurance P. Roberts, who is serving as a Lieutenant in the Signal Corps—and it's more of a job under war conditions than it was when he had it, she believes.

Her office still proclaims the direction of a great museum to be a man's sphere. She finds herself in a wholly masculine setting—large leather arm chairs, a long directors' table and an enormous desk—but oblivious of the fact that she is the only feminine thing there, she goes right ahead with her duties, proving that they can be as capably handled by a woman as a man.

"So many unusual things affecting the museum come up to be considered and decided because of the war," Mrs. Roberts declared, "it's amazing. I'm sure not half so many perplexing decisions confronted my husband as arise today. Why, when I go home at night, I feel I've made so many decisions I don't even want to have to decide what dress to put on."

Jumping New Hurdles

Noting this textile expert's tasteful costume—gray coat, small brown hat, and matching shoes, and the colors of a dress that accented these—this must have been drastic.

"Things have changed rapidly during the past four months that I have carried on this work," Mrs. Roberts observed. "All sorts of problems have come up that nobody ever heard of before, and you have to do something with each one. For instance, you can't paint one of the galleries for a new exhibition, unless you first get the consent of the WPB. You can't adjust salaries without consulting the WLB. There are many hurdles to every activity.

"You've no idea the problems that confront you if you want to put on a big loan show," she continued. "You soon learn, though," she said with a quick smile. "Cost is one of the paramount questions. Transportation difficulties are almost as bad. And you can't do a definitive painting show if your curator of that particular department is doing his bit in North Africa!"

Exhibits Up-to-Date

But these things do not hinder the activities of the Brooklyn Museum's Curator-in-Chief. She, like many another wise woman, looks around to see what there is in the house. The riches of the Brooklyn Museum are immense. She gathers the members of her staff around her, they pool their ideas, and many fine exhibitions result.

"Women at War," which opened May 28, and remains through July 5, is Mrs. Roberts' current exhibition. Various work clothes for women in factories, on farms, and in the uniformed services of the country are shown. This comprises the first comprehensive demonstration for the general public of the clothes the properly dressed woman war worker wears. It includes specific fabrics and finishes manufactured to meet definite requirements: such as costumes for powder plant workers, work clothes for women in industrial plants, for machine operators, assembly line workers, inspectors, etc. Clothes for agricultural workers will be good news. A general survey of safety headgear, shoes, underclothing, stockings, as well as coiffures and cosmetics is included. "You can't buy these things in shops, you know," Mrs. Roberts explained, "because they are issued by the Government.

In Husband's Steps

"In this, as well as in other plans, I endeavor to carry out the over-all policy of my husband," Mrs. Roberts pointed out. "There are really just two kinds of activities connected with this program—the regular museum plans which function normally, and the War Services Program, inaugurated after Pearl Harbor. The latter illustrates what is happening to us during the war. Our 'Art in Bonds' exhibit, in connection with the Treasury's Second War Loan, got started because so many fine American painters had done posters for the Treasury Department. We showed the original paintings. This exhibition not only sold $800,000 worth of bonds, but it is being sent by the Treasury on a tour throughout the country.

"We have had many smaller shows that are equally interesting. 'Global Maps' was a great success, as was our 'Soldier's Ceramics.' The latter contained the work some of the boys in the service had done at the USO center in Port Deposit, Maryland. We also have many of the boys from Brooklyn Navy Yard in sketching classes."

Mrs. Roberts has not plunged into this work without preparation. She came to the Museum after she left Vassar. Her particular forte was lecturing on the history of costumes, and the relation between costumes and textiles. She also lectured on general art subjects. "I have always been fond of museum work," she said, "but what I love best is actually working on exhibitions, organizing, planning, and working with the actual objects."

De Wetter

Mrs. Isabel Roberts (top), serving as Curator-in-Chief of the Brooklyn Museum while her husband serves as a Lieutenant in the Signal Corps, has arranged the current exhibition there showing work clothes for women in industry. (Lower left) A wire cutter; (right) A laboratory worker.

'Adventures' Help to Keep House Still

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Monrovia, California

One of the major problems in our house has been to work out the right way to keep things quiet during the day for Dad, who works in a defense plant from midnight till morning. "Shushing" has its limits. School days are easy. Dad does a bit of gardening, then gets to bed about noon. When the small girls get home they are perfectly willing to eat an apple and read for a while, then go out to play in the yard while an early dinner is prepared. Dad has his dinner when he gets up at nine. Meanwhile the girls have gone to bed and all is quiet . . . we hope.

But when Saturday comes, we find a longer day to fill. And on Sunday after church special plans must be made for quiet at home, so we have been going on adventures. Sometimes the adventure is a walk to a distant playground. One Sunday afternoon we took the interurban and rode to the second town east, which is the end of the line.

Find New Beauties

We enjoyed the ride through orange groves and across the San Gabriel River which is a fantastic stretch of great gray-white boulders. It had some water in one of its many ways; and we could look up to the purple range of mountains spreading all along the northern horizon. Although we live in the canyon among them we never see them till we come down to the valley. Our home is up in a canyon in the Sierra Madre's foothills and countless signs of summer are here. We discovered deer tracks fresh since the rain, and canyon flowers were in bloom.

Another day we went in the other direction on the car and transferred to the Pasadena car. Such fun to shop in the dime stores, which were "so much grander" than those at home; to see in other stores the latest in color and fabrics; to have an ice cream and to visit the Nicholson Oriental Art Studios.

At the art studios things, heretofore met only in stories and books, suddenly materialized — temple bells that rang like silver, jeweled trees of semi-precious quartz and coral, tom-toms so like the Indian ones and a lamp which was made of an inverted rhinoceros horn. Three small girls looked and listened and stored up sights and sounds to talk about at home and enjoy for many days to come.

More Plans Ahead

One day we plan to see the Huntington Art Gallery. Big Sister and Mother will go while Little Sisters play with some best friends. Another day we shall pack a lunch and go to the park in Los Angeles which has a zoo; or maybe the one which has the big museum. There is a half-formed plan to visit some farms and factories. Daddy used to take us in the car but we are finding other ways to get around and it is fun. Walks and streetcar rides are different. We see redheaded woodpeckers, heard and saw a flock of wild geese going north the other day; sometimes the car takes us down a private right-of-way and we see the women defense workers with their masks and welding outfits working in a busy factory.

Dad always used to say he would like to stay at home and sleep all day and we have always wanted to go adventuring. So it seems our wishing made it so when we least expected it.

F. McK. H.

Rural Teachers Grow Scarce; Appeal Made to WMP for Aid

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 4—The rural manpower problem has struck the little country school with such force that groups concerned with the education of farm boys and girls are appealing to the War Manpower Commission to take action.

The Committee on Rural Education, with headquarters here, wired Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the WMP, an appeal to declare teaching in rural schools an essential occupation. It is also urging a nation-wide publicity campaign to 'make the public aware of the alarming situation" caused by teacher shortages, hoping that such a campaign will do at least three things: (1) encourage trained teachers to remain in the profession (2) persuade home women who formerly taught to return to the profession for the duration, and (3) inspire young people to train themselves for rural teaching.

Of course if such a campaign leads to a demand for correction of the fundamental trouble—inadequate pay for teachers in county schools—that will be success of the first order, the Committee feels.

Miss Iman E. Schatzmann, Executive Secretary of the Committee, pointed out that the war has not brought on any new problem in rural education, but rather has brought to public notice long-standing ones. Now war industry and the draft are taking the teachers out of the rural schools in great numbers. But city schools, too, with their higher salaries and better working conditions are also getting the country schools' teaching personnel. And this is nothing new, pointed out Miss Schatzmann.

Average Salary $967

The latest survey on teachers' pay found the average annual salary for rural school teachers in the United States to be $967. The average for city teachers was $1,937. The result of this wide difference in rate is that most rural school teachers leave the country as soon as they can qualify by experience and education for positions in cities. With living costs rising, transportation difficulties increasing, and city schools letting down their requirements for teaching, due to their own difficulty in getting staffs, the trend has been greatly accelerated of late.

This means that the 51 per cent of the American youth living in small towns or on farms are being taught in the main by teachers with less experience and education than are the 49 per cent of the youngsters who live in cities.

"It just is not democratic," said Miss Schatzmann.

The long-range solution, she insisted, is to provide Federal aid to schools in communities that cannot afford taxes sufficient to meet minimum standards of American education.

Miss Schatzmann was a European specialist in rural education when she was invited to come to this country from Switzerland four years ago to serve as Secretary for the Committee on Rural Education. Since that time she has made intensive studies of rural education in this country. Her field trips since the war convince her that immediate action must be taken to supply rural schools with good teachers if the nation is not to have a vastly increased illiteracy problem.

Army Versus Illiteracy

In hearty agreement with her is Roscoe Pulliam, President of the Southern Illinois State Normal University and chairman of the Committee. 'Illiteracy is found a serious problem in the Army, he observed. But if the nation allows a generation of rural youth to grow up without adequate opportunities for education, it will be a far more serious problem in the future, he added.

What's more, the problems of the postwar world will require better educated citizens for their solution, according to Mr. Pulliam. The kind of schooling half the American youth population gets now will have much to do with the handling of those problems, he said.

Efforts are being made to meet the educational needs of rural America. The War Manpower Commission, in reply to the Committee's telegram, reported a bill in Congress to subsidize short courses to train rural school teachers. That would help, the Committee agrees.

Universities and teacher-training colleges are giving attention to the special needs of rural schools. The University of Chicago, for the first time, is offering this summer a six-weeks term for leaders in rural education. The experienced educators who attend this session are to be invited to help make plans for a permanent Institute on Rural Education which the University of Chicago proposes to establish with the financial assistance of the Farm Foundation. The Foundation, up to now, has financed the Committee on Rural Education alone.

Financial Aid Slow

Better financial support for rural schooling, either through increased local taxation or Federal aid, seems slow in coming Neither state legislatures nor Congress so far this year have done anything important so far as reports here show. But communities faced with empty schoolhouses are doing their best to meet the situation.

There has been some doubling up of schools where transportation facilities permit. But there are limits to consolidation when communities are faced with gasoline restrictions.

Meat Can Be Successfully Canned

Home Canning—No. 3

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With meat rationing has come a surge of interest in the home canning of meat and poultry. At the same time, canning the nonacid vegetables—such as beans, peas, corn, spinach, and greens—presents essentially the same problem.

Here all of the experts don't agree, but the majority insist that the only absolutely safe way to can these foods is by the use of a steam pressure cooker, to process them under at least 10 to 15 pounds of pressure. Uncle Sam's home economists are adamant on this point, and the government recommends only the pressure-cooker method.

On the other hand, some experts, confronted wth the wartime shortage of pressure cookers, say the job can be done successfully with the water bath method of processing, using a very long processing period. If your neighbor or community canning group has a pressure cooker, by all means, try to borrow it or arrange to share it.

If the water bath method is used, certain precautions must be taken.

To Can Meats

Meats: Successful meat canning requires exact attention to detail. Only meat which is firm, has good color and is clean and free from contamination should be canned.

Utensils must be scrupulously clean. They should be given a special scrubbing with soap and water and then rinsed in boiling water. Glass jars are the best choice for poultry, and pint jars are better than large ones.

Best results will be obtained when a pressure cooker is used. If a water bath is used, however, the container must be deep enough to hold a rack which will allow jars to sit at least one inch under the surface of the water. With either the pressure cooker or the water bath method, good jars and seals are essential.

Meat to be canned should be roasted, boiled or fried long enough to heat it **thoroughly** before it is placed in cans. However, frying tends to make the meat hard and dry and is the least desirable method of precooking. After cooking, the meat, cut into pieces of uniform size, should be placed in clean, hot jars which are to be filled to within one-half inch of the top. The half-inch head space is important because the meat discolors and loses flavor if the liquid does not cover it.

Enough hot broth from the meat or hot water should be added to cover the meat, the top of the jars should be wiped with a clean cloth, and the jars partially sealed. The meat then goes to the processing unit.

The average processing time for a pressure cooker is one hour. It's three hours if the water bath method is used. The time, however, varies with different types and kinds of meat cuts. Follow the timetable supplied by the manufacturer of your equipment or that in a reliable cookbook.

When the processing is completed, the jars should be removed and sealed completely at once. Leave jars at ordinary room temperature for a week before storing them permanently in a cool, dark place. If the jars are so roughly handled afterwards that the seals are broken, the meat will spoil.

Care With Vegetables

Nonacid Vegetables: Follow the same general rules as for meat—that is, use a pressure cooker or a very long period in a hot water bath. Here again, the pressure cooker is the best method of processing, with temperatures from 240 to 250° F. Or, the vegetables can be dried, pickled or packed in brine. Many an expert canner has done these vegetables successfully in a water bath or steamer by precooking three to five minutes and processing in a water bath at 212° F. three and one-half hours for corn, three hours for beans, greens and okra, and two hours for peppers, carrots, beets, etc.

But this presupposes the freshest of vegetables, absolute sterilization of containers and very quick work by expert canners. That's why Uncle Sam refuses the responsibility of recommending anything but a pressure cooker for these types of vegetables.

Those who do use the water bath method recommend adding two teaspoons of a mixture of two parts of sugar and one of salt to each quart jar.

If you do decide to use the water bath method for meats, poultry and non-acid vegetables, take the following precautions before serving the food. (Vegetables or meats can be unsafe to eat even though there are no signs of spoilage.)

1. Such products should be brought to a boil and boiled at least ten minutes after the can or jar is emptied before they are eaten or even tasted. Remember to bring the food to a full boil—and err on the overboiling side.

2. Any canned nonacid foods that show evident signs of spoilage should not be tasted or eaten at all.

This is the last of three articles

Try Salmon as a Main Dish

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now is the time for the homemaker to turn her native ingenuity loose on what she has and can get to serve the family.

Remember those cans of salmon on your pantry shelf must go to work for you and step into the place of a meat dish.

Salmon has what you call "mingleability." By that I mean it blends well and is pleasing with a wide variety of foods and it is also much at home with macaroni, spaghetti, rice, noodles and potatoes.

A one-pound can of fish can be made to go a long way and there are literally dozens upon dozens of tempting ways to use it.

Salmon Loaf

1 pound canned salmon
1 egg
¾ cup bread crumbs
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons milk
1 tablespoon butter

Clean and flake salmon, leaving liquor with salmon. Add slightly beaten eggs, crumbs, seasonings, milk and butter which has been melted. Pack into buttered loaf pan and bake in a hot oven 375° F. about 40 minutes. Add 1½ cups grated American cheese to the mixture if desired.

Baked Noodles With Salmon

2 cups flaked salmon
2 cups cooked noodles
1 cup buttered bread crumbs or cornflakes
White sauce

Combine 2 tablespoons melted butter, 1 tablespoon flour, 1 teaspoon salt, and 1 cup warm milk. Cook, stirring constantly until sauce is thick and smooth. Add salmon. Fill well buttered dish with alternate layers of salmon, noodles and bread crumbs or cornflakes. Bake about 30 minutes in moderate oven. Macaroni may be used in place of noodles.

Casserole of Salmon With Biscuits

1 cup medium white sauce
¼ teaspoon salt
¾ pound canned salmon
12 unbaked biscuits
½ cup cooked diced carrots
½ cup cooked peas
1 small minced onion

Combine all ingredients, except biscuits, adding dash of pepper. Mix well. Turn into buttered baking dish and bake about 25 minutes at 400° F. After 10 minutes of baking, place biscuits on top of salmon mixture. Return to oven until biscuits are baked.

Salmon Macaroni Salad

1 cup macaroni
1 cup shredded salmon
2 tablespoons lemon juice
½ cup chopped pickle
2 tablespoons finely chopped onion
Salt, pepper and paprika
Mayonnaise dressing

Break macaroni in 2-inch lengths. Cook in boiling salted water until tender. Drain. Cover with cold water. Drain. Combine macaroni, salmon, lemon juice, onion and pickle. Moisten with mayonnaise. Season to taste. Mix lightly with 2 forks. Chill. Serves 6.

G. A. R.

Rumors of Shipyard Profits From 'Hoarded Labor' Spiked

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Will postwar congressional investigations reveal shameful and corrupt wastages in connection with the Bunyanesque production of steel ships from Pacific Coast shipyards? Almost everyone has heard about "labor hoarding" in the yards, about men who were kept on pay rolls in idleness, about others who are quoted as saying they have been ordered to undo certain work so it might be redone, merely to give their part of the yard the appearance of being busy.

Admiral Emory S. Land, hard-bitten head man of the Maritime Commission, told a big roomful of newsmen here that "war is the most uneconomical and inefficient thing in the world." In reply to a question on whether he is satisfied with production in Pacific Coast shipyards, Admiral Land said: "I'm proud of the production here, but will never be satisfied; being satisfied would be the beginning of complacency, and there's not going to be any of that."

Later, another spokesman for the Maritime Commission, who requested that he be not named, answered directly a question as to whether shipbuilding contractors can or do take a profit on the wages of idle or "hoarded" men in their plants. The answer was an unqualified "No, they do not." This is the official answer to a rather popular impression that affects and is circulated by some members of the shipbuilding force.

Builders Lose Money

"Quite the contrary," said this spokesman, "shipbuilding contractors lose money when there is idling time. If they were operating on a cost-plus basis they would, of course, make money on idling time. However, contracts for cargo ships are all 'price minus,' which means that a certain price is set in advance of the work."

This question came up after Admiral Land's press conference, at a time when he could not be reached; hence the quotation from a highly placed member of his staff. This spokesman gave assurances that Admiral Land would reply similarly.

Admiral Land, who retired from the Navy at his own request to become Chairman of the Maritime Commission several years before the war started, wore a V-decorated tie of red, white, and blue when he addressed a capacity throng of members of the Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Club, Junior Chamber of Commerce, and Propeller Club, here recently. In bold, clipped accents he told of the tasks being accomplished by the nation's shipbuilders and merchant sailors, and brought his audience up standing at the end.

The Commission's program started off in 1938 on the level of 50 ships a year. This goal was doubled in 1939, again in 1940, and again in 1941—as involvement in war appeared to move closer. The first wartime presidential directive to the Maritime Commission was to build 8,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping in 1942. This was surpassed. For 1943 the first directive called for 16,000,000 tons, and this subsequently was changed to 19,000,000 tons.

30-Day Record

In April, American shipyards turned out 157 merchant vessels, the greatest 30-day record of all time.

Admiral Land told of the conversion going on in construction of cargo ships. The Liberty ship with its 12-knot speed is being supplanted in the yards by Victory ships, with speed ranging from 15 to 17 knots. The change-over will be made ultimately in all yards now building Liberties, without a slow-down in production, the Maritime chieftain predicted. These ships, he suggested, will be a proper nucleus for the nation's postwar fleet.

Admiral Land expressed the hope that this postwar merchant fleet will be maintained at 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 deadweight tons, and that the current heroic shipbuilding efforts will not be permitted to slump into insignificance, as similar efforts did after World War I. As the world's foremost shipbuilding nation, he said, the United States is entitled to the greatest merchant fleet.

Millions in Plants

Right now, Admiral Land said, employment of workers in the shipyards, building both merchant and naval craft and keeping other ships in repair, is nearing the 1,500,000 mark. Nearly 1,000,000 others are employed in feeder plants around the nation, making equipment which goes into the ships.

The bottleneck in shipping just now, he said, is in the manpower required to man the new ships. Ships are being built faster than trained crews can be assembled for them. Admiral Land appealed to every former seafaring man, in all classifications, to check in for this necessary patriotic duty.

In a recent month, February, 41 per cent of the nation's dry cargo tonnage was allocated to Army operations; 13 per cent to the Navy, 30 per cent to Lend Lease, and 16 per cent devoted mainly to maintaining the civilian economy, that of United States territories and possessions, and that of the nations of South and Central America.

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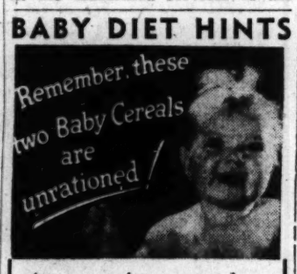

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Today's Sales (est.)	1,300,000
Prev. day's sales	1,178,560
1943 vol. to date	151,817,223
1942 vol. to date	45,277,213

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thurs.	52.1	Prev. day	52.0
M'th ago	50.9	Year ago	35.4
1943 high	52.1	1942 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.45e)	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Addressograph (1)	9	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Air Reduction (1e)	21	48¼	47¾	48¼	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	24	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Allegheny Corp	31	2½	2¾	2⅝	
Allegh pf 330ww	8	21	20¼	20½	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Allegheny pr pf	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅜
Allegh Lud S .70g	5	28¼	28	28	
Allen Indust ¾e	14	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	2 161	160¾	161	—	— ½
Allied Mills (1½g)	2	25¼	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
Allied Strs (.45g)	16	13⅜	13½	13⅜	— ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	2	93	92	92¾	+1¾
Allis-Ch Mfg 1½g	21	37⅞	37¼	37⅜	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem (1½g)	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Amerada Pet (2)	21	85½	85¼	85¼	+ ⅜
Am Ag Chem 1.20	1	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
Am Airlines 1½e	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Am Bank Note .40g	14	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Am Bosch (¼e)	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh ½ag	12	39¼	39	39	
Am Cable & Rad	16	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	
Am Can (3)	14	89	88	88½	+ ½
Am Can pf (7)	† 10	178	178	178	
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	12	44⅝	43½	43½	—1¼
Am C&F pf (9g)	1	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
Am Ch & Cable 1g	2	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	† 410	111	110¾	111	
Am Cryo Sup ¼ag	8	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
Am C S 6%pfb	† 30	103½	103½	103½	+ ¼
Am Distill	5	31	30¼	30¼	— ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Am Export L (1g)	1	27	27	27	
Am & For Pow	110	8	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am F P $6 1.65b	1	72½	72½	72½	+1¼
Am&FP $7 1.92e	3	81¼	80¾	80¾	+ ¼
Am & F P 2pf	116	23	21½	22⅞	+ ⅜
Am Hide & Leath	3	4¼	4	4	
Am H&L pf (3)	1	40	40	40	— ¼
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	68¾	68½	68¾	
Am Ice	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Am Ice pf (½ag)	3	50½	50½	50½	— ¼
Am Internat ¼ag	5	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Am Invest Ill .30g	4	6⅛	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Am Inv pf 2½	†	43	42¾	43	+ ¼
Am Locomotive	8	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅜
Am Loco pf 3½tk	6	105½	104½	105½	
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	5	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Am M & Met ½pg	6	10¼	10	10	
Am Metal (1)	3	25⅜	25	25⅛	— ⅛
Am News 1.80	† 20	31	31	31	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	36	3¾	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	9	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	6	28¾	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
Am Rad & St .30g	57	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
Am Roll Mill .40g	12	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Am RM pf 4½	†220	65	64¼	65	+ ½
Am Saf Raz ½pg	2	13⅞	13½	13½	— ¼
Am Ship Bld 2g	† 1	31½	31½	31½	+ ¼
Am Smelt. & R (2)	24	42¼	41⅝	41⅞	— ½
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
Am Sti Fdrs (1e)	8	28	27½	27¾	— ⅛
Am Stores (⅓ag)	1	15	1	15	
Am Sug Ref 1½ag	5	31⅞	31¼	31½	— ⅞
Am Sug pf (7)	1	112	112	112	+2¾
Am Sum Tob ½pg	1	29	29	29	— ¾
Am Tel & Tel (9)	25	155⅞	155¼	155⅝	+ ¼
Am Tobacco (3a)	6	60	60	60	
Am Tob B (3a)	21	61½	60⅞	61½	+ ½
Am Tob pf (6)	† 150	139¾	139½	139½	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½pg	9	10¾	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	27	44¼	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅜
Am Wat Wks	12	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am W W 1pf (6)	1	79¼	78½	79¼	+1¾
Am Woolen	7	7¾	7½	7½	
Am Woolen pf (2b)	1	71	71	71	— ⅝
Am Zinc L & S	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
Anaconda 1g	47	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
Anac W&C ¼ag	† 1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
Anchor H Gl .15g	9	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Armour Del pf (7)	7	109½	109¼	109½	+ ¼
Arm III	31	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Arm III pr pf	12	61¾	61⅛	61⅜	— ⅛
Armstrong Ck ½pg	18	39¼	39	39¾	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .20g	18	10¼	9½	10⅛	+ ⅜
Assd Dry Gds 1ag	34	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	
Assd DG 1pf $	† 20	88	88	88	
Assd DG 2pf 7	† 60	88	87¼	87¼	+ ⅛
Assoc Inv pf 5	† 70	105	104½	105	+ ½
Atch T & S F 3g	14	58	57	57	+ ½
Atch T & S F pf 5	5	86	85½	86	+ ½
Atl Ctl Line 1½pg	9	34⅞	34½	34½	
Atl Refining .30g	38	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅛
Atl Refin pf 4	† 30	111	111	111	
Atlas Corp ¼ag	11	13¼	12⅞	13	
Atlas Plyw 1½ag	† 20	61	60	60	—1
Austin Nichols	2	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Aviation Corp .10g	44	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct (1e)	59	18¾	18¼	18½	
Balt & Ohio	34	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	5	13½	13	13	— ⅜
Bangor & Ar	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
Bangor&A pf 5k	† 60	52⅝	52½	52½	— ¾
Barber Asph	8	21	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
Barker Bros	16	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	15	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	40	19½	18¾	19½	+ ¾
Bayuk Cigar 1½g	1	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
Beat Cm pf 5	† 20	104	104	104	— ¼
Beiding-Hem .80	4	11	10⅞	10⅞	
Bell Airc (2e)	8	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Bendix Aviat 1½g	13	38¾	38	38¾	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60g	3	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	
Best Foods (.60)	15	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅜
Best & Co 1.60a	2	33½	33	33	
Beth Steel (3g)	18	65¼	64	64¾	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	†1	116½	116½	116½	— ¾
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	1	36	36	36	+ ⅛
Black & Dck 1.60	9	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
Blaw-Knox .20g	11	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	12	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	1	55	55	55	—1
Bon Ami B 2½	† 30	48	47⅞	48	— ⅛
Bond Strs 1.60	4	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.60g)	33	27¼	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	37	33¼	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Bower Roll B 1g	4	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br ½pg	2	11½	11½	11½	
Briggs Mfg (2)	11	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers .90g	4	43½	43	43	—1¼
Bklyn & Q Trans	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Bklyn-Man Tr	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 1ag	56	17⅜	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅜
Brun-Balke (½pg)	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ½pg	7	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Bucy-E 7 pf 7	† 40	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ¼
Budd Mfg	17	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	† 30	111	110	111	+2
Budd Wheel 1ag	12	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
Buffalo Forg .90g	2	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
Bullard Co (1g)	1	23	23	23	
Burlng Mills .70g	45	31	30¾	31	
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	107½	107½	107½	
Burr Add M .60	40	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅛
Bush Term .20g	5	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	
Bush TBpf1¾k	2	40¼	40	40	—1
Butler Bros .30a	18	9	9	9	
Butler Bros pf1½	2	25¼	25¼	25½	+ ¼
Butte C&Z 1ag	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
Byers (AM) Co	14	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Byron Jack ½pg	4	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
Calif Pack 1½	7	27¼	26½	26¾	— ½
Calumet & H .45g	12	6¼	6	6	
Campbell Wyn ½pg	27	18¾	18	18½	+ ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	11	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
Canad Pacific	25	10¾	10½	10⅝	
Cannon Mills (2)	1	42	41½	42	+1½
Capital Adm A	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3	† 70	46	46	46	— ¼
Caro C & O (5)	† 30	95¾	95½	95¾	+ ⅛
Carpenter Stl 1½ag	1	29½	29½	29	— ½
Carriers & Gen .20	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co 7e	1	122½	122½	122½	+ ½
Caterpil Trac (2)	29	49¼	48¾	49¼	
Celanese Cp ½ag	7	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5	† 30	104½	104	104	
Celanese pr pf 7	† 50	124½	124	124	
Celotex Corp ½g	11	14¾	14¼	14¾	
Celotex pf (5)	†110	91¾	90	90	—1¾
Cent Aguirre 1½g	25	23½	22¾	22⅝	+ ⅛
Cent Found .10g	13	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Cent Ill St pf 4½	† 30	106	106	106	
Cent RR N J	38	17½	17⅜	17	+1⅜
Cent Vio Sug 2½ag	18	23	22¾	22¾	+ ¾
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	
Certain-teed Prod	46	7⅜	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Cer-teed 6 pf	† 30	61	59½	59¾	+ ⅛
Chain Belt (½ag)	2	18	18	18	
Champ Pap&F 1½g	2	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
Champ P&F pf6	† 10	107	107	107	—1
Ches & Ohio (3)	25	45	44¾	44⅞	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill	10	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 1.50g	16	14¾	14	14	— ⅛
Chi Gt West	10	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 4a	25	21¾	21½	21¾	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or ⅛e	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	41	41	41	— ¼
Chi PT wts	200	53	52	52	—1
Chi R Is & Pac	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Chi R I&P pf 4	18	2¼	1¾	1¾	
Chi R I&Pac 7 pf	12	2½	2¼	2¼	
Chi Yellow Cab	7	41	40⅞	41	
Chickasha C Oil 1	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Childs Co	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Chrysler Cp (1½g)	5	81¼	80¼	80¼	— ¾
Clark Equip 1½g	1	38¾	38¼	38¼	
City Ice & F 1.20	8	14½	14	14¼	
City I&F pf6½g	† 30	102½	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
City Invest	†230	51	50½	51	+2
Clinton Ind 1.20a	9	44¾	44¼	44¾	
Clueti, Peabody 1g	7	35¾	35¼	35½	— ⅛
Coca-Cola (3)	3	111	110¾	111	+1
Colgate-Palm-P ½	8	21½	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Colg-P-P pf4¼	† 80	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	16	26⅞	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
Col & South	†680	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ¼
Col & South 1st	† 70	11	11	11	
Col Fuel & Ir ½ag	20	18¾	18	18	
Col Broade A .60g	5	22¼	22½	22½	+ ¼
Col G & E)	120	5½	4⅞	5	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	7	69	68	68¾	+1¼
Col G&E 5 pf 5	†130	62½	61¼	62½	+1½
Colum Pict ½pg	4	17⅛	17	17	+ ¼
Colum Pict pf 2¾	3	37	37	37	—1¾
Coml Credit (3)	4	42½	42¼	42½	
Coml Invest Tr 3	17	44	43¾	43¾	— ½
Com I T cupf4¼	† 40	110¾	110¾	110¾	
Coml Solvents .30g	15	14½	14½	14½	
Comwlth & South	255	1	⅟₃₂	⅟₃₂	
Com & So pf 3k	30	58¼	57	58	+ ⅛
Comwlth Ed .70g	17	24	23½	24	— ⅛
Compel-Naire (1)	8	24⅞	24½	24⅝	
Container Cp ½ag	2	23¼	23	23	
Cont Bak ½pg	16	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
Cont Can (½gg)	8	36⅞	36½	36½	— ⅛
Cont. Dia Fib .45g	6	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Cont. Ins 1.60d	2	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
Cont. Motors .30g	49	7	6⅞	7	
Cont. Oil Del (1)	†4	35	34¾	35	— ¼
Copperweld Stl .80	18	13¾	13½	13¾	— ⅛
Corn Products 2.60	14	61	60½	60½	— ½
Corn Prod pf 7	† 10	179½	179½	179½	+ ½
Coty Inc (.15g)	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Coty Internatl	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	60	22	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Crane Co cv pf 5	† 30	106	105½	105½	+ ¼
Cream of Wh ⅜ag	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ½
Crosley Cp (½ge)	13	21⅞	21	21½	+ ¼
Cruy Ck & S ½ge	5	30½	30½	30½	
Crown C&S pf 2¼	1	42	42	42	— ⅞
Crown Zeller (1)	15	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
Crucible Steel 2e	10	56¾	55½	55⅝	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ¼
Cuba RR pf	†100	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug ⅜ag	27	13	12¾	12¾	
Cudahy Pack	21	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	
Cumo Press 1⅛g	1	26	26	26	
Curtis Publishg	62	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	†330	77½	75½	75½	—1½
Curt P pr pf 1⅓tk	15	36¼	35½	35½	+ ⅜
Curtiss-Wright 1e	23	8¾	8½	8⅝	
Curtiss-Wr A ⅓ge	1	23¾	23½	23½	— ¼
Cutler-Hammer ½pg	6	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1	9	40½	40	40	
Fajardo Sugar 2	7	28	27	27	— ¼
Fed Lt & Tr ⅛ag	9	17	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
Fed Mng&Smelt 2g	5	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Fed Mot Tr .20g	7	5¾	5⅜	5¾	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	6	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅛
Fed D St pf 4½a	†120	91	90½	91	+ ½
Ferro Enamel	2	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅜
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	2	49	48⅞	49	
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ½
Flintkote (1⅓g)	6	22½	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Flintkote pf (4½)	20	102	102	102	
Follansbee Steel	12	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Follansbee S pf	† 70	45	45	45	+ ⅛
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Food Mach .35g	2	48	48	48	
Foster Wheeler	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Foster Wh pf 7	† 20	138	138	138	—1
Fost W 6pf 1½	† 20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	4	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
Freeport Sulph 2	1	36½	36½	36½	— ⅜
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	2	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
Fruehauf pf 5	† 60	107	106½	106½	
Gabriel Co (.20g)	1	3¾	3½	3½	
Gair (Robt) ¼ag	12	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Gamewell Co 1g	† 80	25¾	25	25	— ⅜
Gar Wood Ind ⅛ag	23	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Gar W Ind pf (½g)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅛ag	4	14	14	14	
Gaylord C pf 2¾	50	51¼	51	51	Jun 3
Gen Am Inv .40a	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans 2a	6	50¼	50	50	— ¼
Gen Baking .30g	24	9¼	8¾	9	— ¼
Gen Bak pf 8	† 30	142	142	142	— ¼
Gen Bronze	47	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	7	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
Gen Cb pf3½tk	† 90	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
Gen Elec (1.40)	50	38	37¾	37½	— ½
Gen Foods .80a	13	41¼	41	41	
Gen Fds pf 4½	† 20	116½	116½	116⅝	— ⅜
Gen G & El A	8	2	2	2	
Gen G&El cv pf	† 20	10	10	10	
Gen Mills (4)	2	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅛
Gen Mills 5pf 5	† 40	131¾	131	131¾	
Gen Motors (1g)	64	55¾	54⅞	55	— ½
Gen O Adv .20a	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Gen Prec Eq (1⅓g)	6	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10g	6	8	7⅞	8	
Gen Pub Service	4	2	2	2	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½ag	3	24⅜	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Gen Rwl & Veh	122	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Ut pf	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .60g	16	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Stl Cast pf 3k	† 50	79½	79	79½	+ ⅛
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Gen T & Rub ½be	7	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
Gillette S Rax ⅛ag	18	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15g	13	11½	11¾	11½	+ ⅛
Glidden Co (.20g)	38	20¼	20¼	20¾	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	7	1¾	1¾	1½	— ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20g)	3	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
Gold & St Tel 6	† 30	89½	88½	89½	+ ½
Goodrich B F ⅛ag	7	41	40⅞	41	
Goodrich pf (5)	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ⅛
Goodyear T & R 1g	10	39	38½	38½	— ½
Goodyear pf (5)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
Gotham Hos (⅛e)	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Gotham H pf 7	† 30	67¾	67¾	67¾	
Graham-Paige Mot	17	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Granby C Min .60	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Granite C Stl .35e	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	7	33¾	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) pf (1)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	12	16⅞	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	17	31¾	31	31	— ¼
Gt West Sug 1½ag	6	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Green (HL) (2g)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¾
Greyhound Co (1)	36	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Greyhound pf (.55)	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Grum Air En 1½ag	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Gumtan Sugar	9	4¼	4¼	4⅛	
Gumtan Sug pf	† 60	146	144½	145	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	11	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½a	4	39	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅛
Hall (WF) Print 1	*4	17½	17	17½	
Hamil Watch .40g	1	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
Hanna $5 pf 5	† 50	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
Harb-Walker 1½g	10	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
Hat Cp Am A ⅛ag	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
Hayes Indust .15g	5	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	20	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Hazel-Atlas G 5	† 80	100	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
Hercules Motor 1	3	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
Hercules Powder 1g	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	
Hercules P pf 6	† 10	131½	131½	131½	
Hinde & D P ⅛ag	2	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
Holland Furn (2)	2	38	37¼	37¼	+ ½
Hollander (A) ⅛ag	*2	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
Homestake Min	28	37¾	36¾	37¼	— ⅜
Houd-Hersh A 2½	2	42½	42½	42½	— ¼
Houd-Hersh B ½ag	22	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ½
Household Fin	1	51½	51½	51½	+ ¼
Househld F pf 5	† 40	108½	108½	108½	
Houston Oil	6	8¼	8	8	— ¼
Howe Sound (3)	3	38¾	38	38¾	
Hudson B M&S h2	10	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor	38	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	10	2¼	2¼	2½	— ⅛
Illinois Central	10	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4)	† 40	47½	46¾	46¾	— ¾
Indpls P&L .90g	20	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
Indust Rayon (2)	6	39	38¾	39	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand (3g)	2	94	93⅞	93⅞	+ ⅛
Inland Steel (2g)	9	69½	68½	68½	
Inspirat C Cop ½ag	10	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
Insurnsh ct (.20)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Interchem Co 1.60	3	32	31½	31½	— ½
Interchem pf 6	† 20	113	112	112	—1¾
Intercon Rub (1e)	10	8½	8⅜	8½	
Interlake Iron ⅛ag	22	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Int Bus Mach 6a	3	168	167½	167½	
Int Harvester (2)	14	70¾	69¾	69⅞	— ⅛
Int Harv pf (7)	† 50	169½	169	169	— ½
Int Hydro-Elec A	4	3¾	3½	3½	
Int Mining	8	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	40	33½	33	33¼	— ⅜
Int Nick C pf 7	† 70	134½	134½	134½	+ ⅜
Int Paper	160	13¾	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅜
Int Paper pf (5)		59¼	59	59¼	
Int Ry Cm Am	26	9⅞	9¾	9½	— ⅛
I Ry CApf 1¼k	†220	62	60¾	62	+1
Int Shoe (1.80)	2	35	35	35	
Int Silver (1½g)	1	45	45	45	+ ½
Int Tel & Tel	93	15¾	14⅞	15¼	— ⅛
Inter Dep Strs ⅜ag	5	15¼	15½	15¾	+ ¼
Intertype Corp ⅛ge	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Island Crk Coal (2)	3	31¼	30¾	31¼	
isl C Coal pf 6	† 70	142	142	142	
Jarvis (WB) .60g	6	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Jewel Tea (1)	*5	30½	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
Jouns-Manville 1g	2	88	88	88	— ¼
Jones & L Stl 1½ag	15	25	24½	24⅝

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
20	Acme Wire (½g)	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Aero Sup B (.10g)	5	5	5
300	Ainsworth (¼g)	8¼	8	8¼
2300	Airc Accessories	3	2¾	2¾
600	Air-Way El Ap	4¼	4	4¼
150	Allied Prod	25½	25½	25½
100	Allied Prod A (1¾)	25½	25½	25½
150	Alum Ltd (.80a)	104½	103¾	104½
600	Alum Co Am	116	115	116
200	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111¾	111¼	111¼
10	Am Book (¾g)	29½	29½	29½
200	Am Capital	2	2	2
600	Am Capital B	¼	¼	¼
2600	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
150	Am C P&L A (¾g)	27¾	27¼	27¾
100	Am C P&L A n (.34g)	34½	34	34
100	Am Cit P&LB	3¾	3¾	3¾
2800	Am Cit P&LB	44½	43½	43¾
2800	Am Cyan B (.80)	24	24	24
8300	Am & Fgn P war	2¼	2¼	2¼
4800	Am Gas & El (1.60)	26½	26½	26½
25	Am G & El pf (4½)	106½	106½	106½
100	Am Gen (.15g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Am Hard Rub (¼g)	23¼	22½	23½
300	Am Light & T (1.20)	16	16	16
1000	Am Maracaibo	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Am Meter (½g)	24	24	24
2200	Am Republics (.10g)	11¼	11	11
8800	Am Superpow	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Am Superpow pf	15¾	15	15
100	Am Writ Pap	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Anch Post F (.15g)	4½	4¼	4½
40	Appal El Pw pf (4½)	106¾	106½	106¾
11200	Ark Nat Gas	5¼	5¼	5¼
38200	Ark Nat Gas A	6	5¾	5¾
500	Ark Gas pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
1700	Aro Equip	20¾	19½	20¾
200	Ashland Oil&R	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Asso El Ind	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Atl Rayon (¼g)	6¼	6	6¼
8000	Atlas Corp war	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Atlas D Forge (3e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
2000	Atlas Ply (.80g)	21¾	18¾	21¾
100	Auto V Mach (¾e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
160	Axton-Fish A	80½	80½	80½
500	Babcock & Wil (¼g)	25½	24¾	24¾
500	Baldwin Loco war	6¾	6¼	6¼
1400	Barium Stk Sil	3¼	3	3
400	Basic Refract (.30g)	5½	5½	5½
60	Beauniit Miller (.60)	13½	12	13½
50	BeauniitMcvpf (1½)	22¾	22¾	22¾
1300	Beech Aircraft	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Bellanca Airc	3¾	3¾	3¾
2600	Berk & Gay Furn	9	9	9
100	Birds & Pdy (1)	6	6	6
100	Blauners (.40g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
1000	Bliss (E W)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Blue Ridge	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Blumenthal (S)	3	3	3
100	Bowm-Biltr H	14	14	14
200	Bowm-Biltr H 1 pf	97½	97½	97½
400	Brown F Dis pf (1k)	20¾	20¾	20¾
100	Brown Rubber	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Buckeye P L (.40g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
3500	Buf N&E P pf	16¾	15¾	16
150	Buf N&E P b pf	91	90½	91
200	Burma Ltd	1¾	1¾	1¾
1000	Callite Tung (.40g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
2300	Can Marconi (.04g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Carolo P&L 87 pf (7)	112½	112½	112½
1800	Carrier Corp	16½	16	16½
700	Casco Prod (1e)	11¾	11¼	11¾
400	Catalin Am (.10e)	4¾	4¼	4¼
1900	Cen & S W Ut	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Centana Aire	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Charis (.60)	6½	6½	6½
150	ChiFlexShaft(2g)	82	82	82
228	ChiRivr&Mch (¼g)	7	6¾	7
175	Childs pf	18	17¼	18
2300	Cities Service	17¾	17¾	17¾
750	Cit Svc pf	97¼	95	95
20	Cit Svc pf B B	96	96	96
200	City Auto Stpg (.60)	8¼	8¼	8¼
900	Claude Neon Lts	3¼	3	3¼
150	Cleve El Illum (½g)	30½	30½	30½
100	Clinch Coal (½g)	11	11	11
700	Colon Develop	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Colonial Airl	7	7	7
2300	Colo Fuel&I war	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Colts P F Arm	51¾	51½	51½
330	Colum G&E pf (3)	48¾	47¼	47½
80	Common P Svc	21½	21½	21¼
200	Comm Wat Svc	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Compo Sh M vtc	6¼	6¼	6¼
400	ConsGasElBal(3.60)	61¾	61¼	61¾
20	ConG&El J (4½)	120¼	120	120
800	Cons Gas Ut	4¼	4¼	4¼
25	Cons Mng & S (h1a)	38¾	38¾	38¾
300	ConsNat Strs (¼g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Cons Sti Corp (½g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
40	Cont C&E pr pf (7)	92	92	92
100	Cont Roi & Stl (¼g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Cooper-Bess	12½	12½	12½
50	Copper Range	7¾	7¾	7¾
800	Cornoo & Key	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Cor Key pf (3k)	88	88	88
300	Cosden Petro	2¾	2¾	2¾
25	Cosden Petro pf	21¼	21¼	21¼
800	Creole Pet	23	22½	23
1200	Croft Brewing	¼	¼	¼
100	Crowley Milner	4	4	4
100	Crown C Pet	3½	3½	3½
14300	CubanAtlSug 2½e	21¾	20¾	21¼
50	Dayton Rub (½g)	18½	18½	18½
400	Derby Oil	3¾	3¼	3¼
100	Det Gray Ir	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	DetMichStove	4	4	4
25	Diamond Shoe	9	9	9
800	DivcoTwinTrk (¼e)	5¾	5½	5¾
100	Domin Stl&Coal	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Draper Corp(3)	69½	69½	69½
100	Duro-Test (.05g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	13	12¾	13
100	East G&F 6pf (2xk)	37¾	37¾	37¾
180	East G&F pr pf(4½)	58	57½	58
1600	East Sta Corp	1	1	1
80	East Sta pf A	24	23¾	24
975	East Sta pf B	23	22½	23
270	East Stat Am pf (¼k)	41	40¼	41
100	Easy Wash MB(¼e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
37100	El Bond & Sh	7¾	7¼	7¾
1000	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	66½	66	66½
700	El Bo&Sh 85 pf (5)	61¾	60	60
10	El P&L 2 pf A	28½	28½	28½
300	El P&L war	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Electrographic	7½	7½	8¼
1300	Emerson Elec (.10g)	11¾	11¼	11¾
100	Emsco D&Eq (¼g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
205	Equity Corp	1½	1¾	1¾
300	Esquire Inc (.20g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	Fairchild Av (1e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Fairchicld En & Air	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Falstaff Brew (.60)	16¾	16¾	16¾
100	Fansteel Met (¼e)	67	67	67
10	Fire As Phil (2e)	93¾	93¾	93¾
80	Fla P&L 87 pf (7)	23¼	22	22
225	Ford M Can B (h1)	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	2	2	2
100	Gellman Mfg (.10g)	15	14¾	15
700	Gen Firepfg (¼g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Gen Share	74½	74	74½
70	Gen Share pf (.6d)	109¾	109½	109½
20	Gen T&R pf (6)	9½	9	9
200	Gilbert (AC) (½g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
800	Glen Ald Coal .80g	13¾	12¾	13¼
100	Godchaux Sug B	12½	12¼	12½
20	Godchaux S pf (7)	102	102	102
2000	Goldfield Con	7-32	7-32	7-32
10	Gor Inc pf (2e)	49	49	49
100	Gt Atl & P nw	81¼	80¾	80¾
100	Gt Nor Pap	34½	34½	34½
600	Greenf T & D (1e)	8	8	8
1900	Gulf Oil (1)	48¼	47½	47½
100	Hall Lamp (.20g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Hartford Rav vtc	1¾	1¼	1¾
400	Hearn D Strs	4¾	4¼	4¾
330	ApexElecMfg (½g)	13¾	13½	13¾
100	Hearn D St pf (3)	44	44	44
700	Hecla Min (.25e)	7¼	7	7
200	Heyden Chem (.20g)	24½	24½	24½
700	Hoe(R)&Co A	28¾	28¼	28¼
900	HolliCGold(h.65)	8¾	8¼	8¾
30	Hormel & Co (2)	32	32	32
100	Horn (AC)	3½	3½	3½
700	Humble Oil (¾g)	74½	74¾	74¾
200	Hydro El Sec	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Hygrade Fd(.30e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1500	Hyvis Oil Ltd(h½)	4¼	4½	4½
500	Ill Iowa Pow	8¼	8¾	8¾
400	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	37½	37½	37½
300	Ill IowaPwpf(1¼k)	14½	14½	14½
300	Ill Zinc(.65g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	Imp Oil Ltd(h½)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Indus Finan vtc	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Ins Co N Am (3½)	82½	82½	82½
400	Int Hyd-El pf	10¼	10¼	10¼
300	Int Indust	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Int Petrol (h1)	16¾	16¾	16¾
1600	Int Prod (¼g)	9¾	9¼	9¾
100	Int Util A	8¾	8¾	8¾
3100	Int Util B	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Int Util pf	18¼	18¼	18¼
200	Int Util pr pf(3½)	39¼	39¼	39¼
100	Irving Air Ch (1)	10¼	10¼	10¼
1100	Itai Superpow A	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Jacobs (F L)	5	4¾	5
10	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	85	85	85
30	Kansas G & E pf (7)	121	121	121
2000	Kingston Prod (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Kirby Pet (.10e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
600	Merritt-C&S war	1	1	1
300	Mich Bumper	⅞	1¼	1¼
200	Michigan Sug	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Mich Sug pf (.30k)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	MicromatHome(.20e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
4300	Mid St U Avia(.45g)	3	2¾	2¾
14100	Mid St P B vtc	2	1¾	1¾
600	MidWestCorp(.20g)	8½	8¾	8¾
75	Midvale (1g)	30¾	30	30
100	Midwest Oil (¾)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Mid West Ref (.05g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
600	MinnMin&M(1.20)	57	57	57
100	Molybdenum (¼g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Monarchc M T (1½g)	19	19	19
2700	Monogram Pict	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Moody Inv pf (3)	30	30	30
600	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Nachman-Sprg (¼g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
5100	Nat Bellas Hess	1½	1½	1½
1600	Nat Fuel G (1)	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Nat Refin	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Nat Sug Ref (¾g)	19¼	19¼	19¼
500	Navarro Oil (.20g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
125	NEPA 6 pf (2k)	21	20½	21
300	N J Zinc (1½)	44¼	44	44
50	NY&Hon Rox (½g)	64¾	64	64
100	NY Auction (¼g)	23½	23½	23½
7800	Niag Hud Pow	4	4	4
100	Niag Sh Md B (.10g)	3½	3¾	3¾
700	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Ninet'nHundB (½g)	11¾	11¼	11¾
100	NipsingMns(h.10e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1300	Nor Am L&Pow	1¾	1¾	1¾
125	Nor Am L&P pf	66½	66	66
1000	Nor Cent Tex (¼e)	6	5¾	6
500	Nor Sta Pw A	7¾	7¼	7¼
700	Ogden Corp (¾g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
150	OhioBrB(.70g)xd	21¾	21½	21½
30	Ohio Ed pf (6)	101½	101½	101½
70	OhioPow pf (4½)	114½	114¼	114¼
10	OhioPS7pfA(7)	113¾	113¾	113¾
300	OklaNatGas(1.40)	119½	119¼	119½
10	OklaNG cvpf (5½)	115¾	115¾	115¾
300	Omar Inc (⅛e)	8	7	8
100	Overseas Sec (.30g)	7½	7½	7½
200	PacG&E6pf(1½)	35	34½	34¾
100	PacG&E5½pf(1¾)	31	31	31
400	Prkrsbrg P&R ½g	17	17	17
800	Pennroad (1¼e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Pa-Cent Airl	15⅝	15¾	15⅝
30	Pa Gas & El A	98	98	98
20	Pa P & L pf (7)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Phillips Pkg (½e2	21¾	21	21¼
800	Phoenix Sec	56⅛	56	56
150	Pilgrim Sec pf (3)	1¾	1¾	1¾
900	Pioneer Gold	57½	56	56
520	Pitts&LakeE (2½g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1800	Pleas V Wine (.10g)	14	14	14
100	Plough Inc (.80)	1¼	1¼	1¼
1000	Polaris Mng (.03e)	9	9	9
100	Potrero Sugar	8¾	8¾	8¾
400	PowCorp Can (.30g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
400	Premier Gld (h.06	1¾	1¾	1¾
17200	Prod Corp	113	113	113
100	Prov Gas (.10g)	2	1¾	2
10	PSColo 7 pf (7)	98½	98½	98½
100	Rwy & Lgt Sec (.30g)	12½	12½	12½
3100	RKO opt war	2	1¾	2
20	Pyrene (.20g)	14	13	13½
150	Pyle Nat (1)	68⅝	68	68
800	Pudlid P&L 86 pf	4½	4½	4½
400	Republic Avia (¼g)	26½	26½	26½
100	Reed Roll Bit (.30g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Red Bank Oil	17½	17½	17½
100	Raym Conc (1a)	11	11	11
100	Rwy & Ut Inv A	13¾	12¾	12¾
300	Raytheon Mfg	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Rio Gr Val G vtc	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Root Pet	6¾	6¾	6¾
450	Royal Type (1½g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Ryan Aero (.55e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
500	Ryan Cons Pet (.20e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
500	St. Regis Pap	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	Salt Dome Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Samson Unit	35	35	35
25	Sanford Mills (2e)	1½	1½	1½
500	Schulte (D A)	11½	11½	11½
100	Scullin Stl (1g)	34¼	34¼	34¼
100	Seeman Bros (3r	8¾	8¾	8¾
1300	Seiberlin Rub (½g)	16¾	16¾	16¾
50	Selby Shoes (½g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Selected Indus	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Selected Ind cv	69¼	69¼	69¼
80	Sel Ind pf (5½)	6¾	6½	6¾
200	Seton Leather (.60e)	16	16	16
200	Shaw W&P (h.90)	3¾	3¾	3¾
700	Solar Mfg (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1400	Sonotone (.10g)	5¾	5	5¾
1000	Sosa Mfg (10g)	31½	30¾	31¼
300	So C Ed B pf (1½)	10¼	10½	10¼
1300	Southl Royal (.40)	19½	19¼	19½
200	Span & Gen reg	7¾	7¼	7¾
600	Spencer Shoe (¼e)	4¼	4	4¼
100	Stand Cap&S (¼e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
150	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	17½	17½	17½
300	St Oil Ky (1)	17½	17½	17½
800	St Pow & Lt	9	8¾	8¾
400	Stand Prod (.40e)	1¾	1½	1½
200	Starrett Corp vtc	11¼	11	11
300	SterlAlProd(.90e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
250	Stetson (JB)	18	18	18
100	Strook&Co (2½e)	19½	19	19½
600	Sullivan Mach (¾g)	5¾	5	5¾
7700	Sunray Oil (.10g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Tampa El (.80g)	13¼	13	13
600	Technicolor	21¾	21¾	21¾
150	Thew Shovel (1g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Tilo Roof (.20g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
2700	Tob Prod Exp	1¾	1¾	1¾
900	Tonopah Min (.05g)	16	15¾	16
900	Transwest Oil (¼g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Tri-Cont war	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Tubize Chat	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Tung-Sol Lp (.20e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Udylite Corp (.20e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Ulen Realiz	12¼	12¼	12¼
500	Unit Aire Pr (1a)	1¾	1¾	1¾
3600	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1¾	1¾	1¾
1000	Unit Corp war	⅞	⅞	⅞
22600	Unit Gas	4	3¾	3¾
500	Unit Gas pf (5½k)	121½	121	121½
900	Unit Gas war	⅞	⅞	⅞
2300	Unit Lt & Pow A	1¼	⅞	1
500	Unit Lt & Pow B	⅞	⅞	⅞
1300	Unit Lt & Pr pf	46	45¾	45¾
50	Unit Shoe M (2½g)	71¾	71¾	71¾
80	Unit Shoe M pf (1½)	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
300	Unit Specties	5¼	5	5¼
50	US Plywd cv pf (1½)	30½	30½	30½
700	U S Radiator	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	United Stores	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	UniWallPap(.10e)	3	2¾	3
700	Univ Corp vtc	19¼	19¼	19¼
150	Univ Pict	57	57	57
1000	Utah-IdahoSug(.15g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	UtahP&Lpf(5½k)	58¾	58½	58¾
100	Utility Equit	2¼	2¼	2¼
175	UtilEquit pf(1¼k)	75	73	75
500	Valspar Corp	1½	1½	1½
100	Waco Aire (.30e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
600	Walker Min	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Wentworth Mfg (¼g)	4¾	5¼	5¼
300	West Va C&C (½e	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	West Air Lines	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Woodley Pet (.40)	15	14¾	15
100	Wolwth Ltd (.141g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
900	Wright Harg (.30)	3½	3½	3½

Total stock sales today (estimated), 430,000 shares; year ago, 66,634 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
7	Am P&L 6s 2016	102¾	102¾	102¾
4	Ark P&L 5s 56	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	As Elec 4½s 53	68¼	68¼	68¼
10	As G&E 5s 50	24	23⅞	24
28	As G&E 4½s 49	23¾	23¾	23⅞
38	Ba Idw L 6s 50	118½	117¾	117¾
9	Bell T Can 5s 57 B	115	115	115
1	Bell T Can 5s 60 C	118¼	118¼	118¼
1	Birm El 4½s 68	104½	104½	104½
3	Boston Ed 2¾s	102¾	102¾	102¾
6	Cities Ser P 5s 53	99½	99½	99½
1	Cen Ill E & G 3¾s 64	107	107	107
2	Cen St El 5s 48	37	37	37
1	Chi Rly 5s 27 ct	53½	53½	53½
2	Cities Ser 5s 69	93¼	93¼	93¼
7	Cities Ser 5s 58	93½	93¼	93½
51	Cities Ser 5s 50	94	93¾	94
16	Cit S P & L 5½s 49	98½	98½	98½
16	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	94½	94¾	94¾
10	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	94	93½	93½
15	East G & F 4s 56 A	89¾	89½	89½
3	Elec P&L 5s 2030	98¾	98¾	98¾
3	Fed Water 5¼s 54	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Fla P&L 5s 54	105	105	105
1	Gen Pub S 5s 53	103½	103½	103½
3	Geo P&L 5s 78	98¼	98¼	98¼
6	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	98½	98¾	98½
2	Gobel (A) 4½s 41	78½	78½	78½
1	Great Nor P 4½s 50 st	109	109	109
2	Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	105½	105½	105½
2	Ill Pow &L 6s 53	106½	106½	106½
2	Ind Svc 5s 50	88¾	88¾	88¾
1	Ind Svc 5s 63 A	87¾	87¾	87¾
1	Int P Sec 7s 57 E	27	27	27
1	Int P Sec 6½s 55 C	26	26	26
2	Inters Pow 6s52	53¼	53¼	53¼
16	InterePow5s57	85½	85	85½
4	Ia P&L 4½s 58 A	105½	105½	105½
1	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
8	Minn P&L 5s 55	106½	106½	106½
8	Miss Riv P 5s 51	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Nebr Pw 6s A 2022	101½	101½	101½
7	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	101½	101½	101½
5	N Eng G&E 5s 50	62	61¾	62
1	N Eng G&E 5s 48	62	62	62
1	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48 A	81	81	81
5	Nor Ind P S 3¾s 69	108	107¾	108
1	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	110?	110¾	110¾
1	Okla P & Wat 5s 48	101½	101½	101½
9	Pac P&L 5s 55	104	104	104
3	Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	105¾	105¾	105¾
3	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	148½	148½	148½
3	Queens Bor G 5½s 52	89¼	89¼	89¼
4	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	103?	103?	103?
1	So Cal Ed 3s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	So Ind Ry 4s 51	68½	68½	68½
2	So'wes P&L 6s 2022A	100¾	100¾	100½
5	Stand G & E 6s 48 st	80	80	80
8	Stand G&E 6s 48 ev st	80½	80	80½
3	Stand G&E 6s 51	80¾	80¼	80¾
4	Stand G&E 6s 57	80	80	80
4	Stand P&L 6s 57	79¾	79¾	79¾
4	Starrett Corp 5s 50	31¼	31¼	31¼
1	Tex El S 5s 60	108¼	108	108
13	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	90¾	89¾	90
1	Unit El NJ 4s 49	111¾	111¾	111¾
10	Unit L&Ry 3½s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
15	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	19¾	19¾	19¾
2	West Fa El 's 2030	108	108	108
1	York Rys 5s 37	89	89	89

Foreign Bonds

10	Russian 6½s 1919	6¾	6¾	6¾

Standard Oil of Calif.

NEW YORK (AP)—H. D. Collier, President of the Standard Oil Co. of California, reported the company's petroleum sales in the first three months of the year averaged 273,353 barrels daily, an increase of 23½ per cent over sales in the comparable 1942 period.

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
60	Koppers Co pf (6)	98½	98	98
1300	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13	12¾	13⅛
100	Lamson Corp (.55e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
1300	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	9	8¾	9
1300	Leonard Oil Dev	¾	¼	¾
100	Locke Stl Chl (1.20a)	16½	16½	16½
1100	Lone Star Gas (.30g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
600	Long Is Lig	1¾	1¾	1¾
25	Long Is L pf B	37½	37½	37½
1000	Louis L & E 20g	7¾	7¾	7¾
150	Lynch Corp (2)	26½	26	26
100	Marion St Show	6¾	6½	6¾
100	McCord Rad B	4¼	4¼	4¼
2900	Memph N Gas .10g	3¾	3¾	3¾
25	Mer & M 5 pf (2)	26	26	26
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Merchant Marine to Boost Activities With Victory Ships

(Second of three articles on the American merchant marine, in connection with National Maritime Day, on May 22.)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It was pointed out in a previous article that the American merchant marine postwar outlook is good so far as quantity of shipping is concerned but not so good as to quality, due to the slowness of the "ugly-duckling" or Liberty ship, now the backbone of the gargantuan American ship construction program—for the Liberty ship might be called the Hog-Islander of World War II. However, this ship was an unavoidable compromise with the lack of fast engine-making capacity, and is to be replaced with the Victory ship. Said Rear Admiral Vickery recently, "I sometimes wonder how anyone can imagine that we build relatively slow ships like the Liberties because we prefer to."

As many fast ships as possible of the C-2 type are still being built, under the Merchant

Jimmy Dykes Refuses to Pick Flag Winner

White Sox Manager Says No Club Is Outstanding

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Jimmy Dykes is in town, as the Red Sox are by now aware, and still first division in the conversational league. In fact, the manager of the White Six is a rare specimen among conversationalists. Although talking constantly, he usually says something worth listening to.

For example, before his White Sox climbed out of the visiting dugout at Fenway Park yesterday to take the series opener from the Red Sox, 6-4, and leap over the locals in the American League standing, the little round man with the sly grin admitted that picking a flag winner this year is very difficult, indeed.

Lack Pitchers

"Nobody's going to run away with this race," Dykes began. "It isn't easy to pick a winner. Who's got the pitching to keep rolling in high when they get around to playing off some of those doubleheaders? The Yankees? Well, maybe. But, then, their pitchers will have to be good. They don't have the power they used to have.

"Cleveland? They look all right, but Boudreau can't play shortstop and pitch as well. Detroit may be the best club in the West. If those Tigers ever start hitting together, they'll go some place.

"Washington? I doubt it, although I hate to say it about a nice guy like Bluege. They didn't excite me. No pitchers. Over the schedule, only Leonard will win for them. He can't keep them up there all alone.

"The White Sox? We're playing ourselves into shape like everyone else," Dykes said. "We had a good spring at French Lick, then played about two games a week after the season opened. You know how the weather has been. We're just now getting caught up on batting practice.

Likes Tucker

"Lee? He was all right beating Washington last Sunday—a six-hitter. It was his first appearance in more than a month. I'll work him in slowly. I like young Tucker in the outfield. He can run and he can catch a ball. Appling and Kuhel are helping him at bat. Tucker, by the way, has hit .375 against the Yankees; Kuhel .467. Is any ball player in this league more underrated than Kuhel?"

Dykes thinks that his old pal and former teammate at Philadelphia, Al Simmons, deserves a pat on the back for his comeback with the Red Sox this spring.

"Al's still a great outfielder," Jimmy said. "The only thing he can't do any more is get his bat around on fast balls. He tries to hit them to right field, and sometimes does. But he could hit that fast one once, brother," concluded the little, round man, giving an emphasizing slap to his thigh.

The White Sox, up to their old tricks of tripping the Red Sox, tried to hand the series opener to our side on a few occasions, but the Fenway crowd, apparently, was not interested. Three times Chicago errors kept rallies going, but at crucial points the Red Sox became strangely silent at the plate.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs. . . The White Sox series continues tomorrow with a single, starting at the Saturday time of 2 o'clock. . . The victory yesterday lifted Chicago over Boston in the standing and into fifth place. . . The Dykes crowd stole five bases, no less, on young Roy Partee. . . But, of course, ball players maintain that they steal on the pitchers, not the catcher. . . When he beat out a slow roller to the left of the mound in the fifth inning yesterday, Pete Fox stretched his hitting streak to 11 games. . . He has connected at least once in every game since May 27.

♪ ♪ ♪

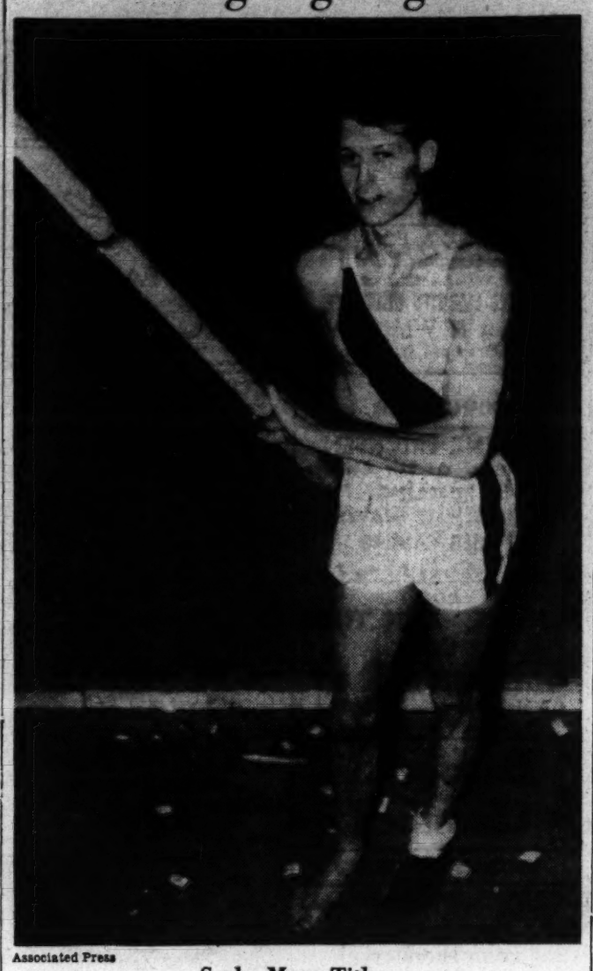
Four Cincinnati runs in the eighth inning last night gave the Reds a 7-4 triumph over the Braves. . . The added pressure of a weak offense is finally catching up with the Braves' mound staff. . . They are now sixth in the National League, yet only two games out of third place. . . The Dodgers are ripe for a collapse, and when it comes, you'll hear it from one end of the country to the other. . . Incidentally, that win yesterday was the first for the Reds over the Braves this spring. . . Vander Meer was the winning pitcher, Jim Tobin, in relief, the loser.

Captain of Penn Is Given Tryout

PHILADELPHIA, June 4 (AP)—Walt Wiesmiller, captain of the University of Pennsylvania baseball team last season, has joined Bert Kuczynski, Penn's football captain last year, in big-league uniform at Shibe Park.

But unlike Kuczynski, who was signed as a pitcher Tuesday by the Athletics, Wiesmiller donned the regalia of the Cleveland Indians for a tryout as an outfielder. Both boys won letters in football and baseball at Penn.

Aiming High Again



Associated Press

Seeks More Titles

New Hampshire University's outstanding star, Boo Morcom, who won three I. C. 4-A. titles last month, will try for the same field-event triple at the National A. A. U. championships in New York two week ends from now. He will aim for first in the pole vault, high jump, and broad jump.

Boo Morcom Enters AAU Track Meet

A. Richmond (Boo) Morcom, the one-man gang from New Hampshire University who scored an unprecedented field-event triple in the recent Intercollegiate A. A. A. championships, will go after three titles in the 55th National A. A. U. championships at Triboro Stadium, Randall's Island, June 19 and 20.

An R. O. T. C. private waiting an Army call on July 2, Morcom filed his entry with Meet-Director Daniel J. Ferris today. He entered the pole vault, high jump, and broad jump in which he cleared 14 ft., 6 ft. 4 in., and 23 ft. 10 in., respectively in the I. C. 4-A. championships. Morcom's vaulting height is the best cleared by anyone except Ensign Cornelius Warmerdam, the National champion, this season. His best in this event is 14 ft. 4¼ in., made indoors. He has also cleared 6 ft. 5¼ in. in the high jump this season.

Morcom has won two gold medals in National competition—taking the National A. A. U. junior outdoor vaulting title in 1941 and the National A. A. U. senior indoor vaulting title in 1942.

The rationing of shoes (a No. 17 coupon is required for spiked track shoes) bothers Boo Morcom least of all. He jumps with one shoe on, and one shoe off.

Wisconsin has entered its two champions in the Nationals—Bob Hodgell in the high jump and James McFadzean in the broad jump. Both won their events in the Central Collegiate Conference championships last Saturday, Hodgell clearing 6 ft. 4 in. and McFadzean 22 ft. 5 in., although his best figure is a foot more. Hodgell is also co-holder of the Big Ten indoor and outdoor titles.

Husky Baseball Star Is Signed By Red Sox Club

Mike Azzone of Belmont, star Northeastern University baseball player, has signed a contract with the Red Sox and will immediately join the Red Sox farm at Scranton, Pa., in the Eastern League, it was announced today.

One of the star athletes at Northeastern, Azzone attended Chelsea High School before he moved to Belmont. There he captained the basketball team and started baseball.

He was captain and a high scorer of the basketball team for three years and led the Husky baseball team in batting during 1942 and 1943. He played second base and hit for .350 last spring when Northeastern won its first New England Conference baseball championship.

During the season which ended 10 days ago, Azzone not only hit for .355 but he led with runs batted in, stole more bases than any team mate, struck out the least number of times, and had the best fielding average. The Husky star has played both second base and shortstop for Northeastern, but he is expected to hold down second base for Scranton.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

On the Red Sox Bench

The Red Sox were sitting around in their dugout at Fenway Park, waiting for the White Sox to finish their turn at the batting cage. Lefty Ed Smith, warming up on the sidelines, was practicing his "move" to first base.

"The all-time champ at picking runners off first base, in my opinion, was Sherry Smith," said Larry Woodall. "A little left-hander with Cleveland, he had a trick of somehow pushing the ball over to first. One day Ty Cobb, managing Detroit, sent Johnny Kerr in as a pinch runner. Johnny had never seen Smith pitch. 'Stay close to that bag,' Cobb said. 'If you try to move off, he'll get you.'

"Well, Johnny had a little habit of sticking out his tongue," Woodall continued. "He walked out to first base, took a couple of steps away from the bag, leaned over, like this, to put his hands on his knees, and he was out. He didn't even have time to put his tongue back in."

Foot On Bag

"I remember Smith," said Al Simmons. "If I got on while he was pitching, I'd stand with one foot on the bag. That's the only chance I had of staying there."

"Smithy would nail you if you did no more than lean toward second base," Woodall said. "One day I saw him catch a new kid off because the kid, about two feet off the bag, turned his head to measure the distance. Smith picked them off so easy they looked foolish."

"Cleveland had a southpaw named Bill Perrin for a couple of years who was real good at it," put in a baseball writer. "And this young Will Donovan of the Braves is all right."

"Well, I'm not trying to take anything away from young Donovan, but I don't see how anybody could have been any better—or as good—as Smith. He was perfect."

"There have been a lot of mediocre men at it," said Frank Shellenback. "But I agree with Larry—Sherry Smith was the best."

"They tell a pretty good story about Patsy Flaherty," said another newspaperman. "Patsy walked out of the bull pen one day and found the bases loaded, with nobody out. And all the guy did was retire the side without throwing a ball to the plate. He caught all three men off."

Walk Everyone

"If Smith and Flaherty were that good," said Dick Newsome, "why did they ever pitch to a batter? They should have walked every man who came up, then picked him off first base."

Up in the back of the grandstand, Hughie Duffy, the little man with the all-time high, .438 batting average, continued his discussion on pitchers.

"Yes, I remember Sherry Smith and Patsy Flaherty," nodded Hughie. "But, don't forget, there were a few right-handers who were pretty good at it. One of the best was big Ed Walsh of the White Sox. As a matter of fact, Ed could do everything you expect from a pitcher, including hit. He was great.

Weren't the pitching rules a little more elastic in those days, giving the hurlers more freedom on "moves" to the bases?

"No, I wouldn't say so," said Duffy. "The rules were about the same in the American League in 1901, as they are today. But the pitchers changed when the lively ball arrived. With the emphasis on the long hit and the big inning, the base runners stick close to their bases and wait until they are driven around. So, pitchers don't spend so much time practicing moves to the bases.

"But they should. A pitcher can take himself out of many a jam if he'll master the trick. The practice is well worth the time they put into it. But you can't convince some of these young fellows," concluded Hughie, grinning.

Tigers Appoint New Grid Coach

PRINCETON, N. J., June 4 (AP)—Whether Princeton University will play intercollegiate football next fall will not be decided until this summer, but in any case the Tigers have a new grid coach—Harry A. Mahnken, who succeeds Elton E. (Tad) Wieman.

Asa S. Bushnell, Acting Director of Athletics, announced the appointment of Mahnken, who as coach of Princeton's 150-pound football teams since 1937 produced five Eastern Intercollegiate League champion teams.

Mahnken for eight years before going to Princeton was basketball and track coach and an assistant football coach at Columbia High School, South Orange.

Nile Kinnick

OMAHA, Neb., June 4 (AP)—Naval Ensign Nile Kinnick, All-America halfback on the University of Iowa football team four years ago, has been killed in action, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nile C. Kinnick, said today they had been informed by the Navy Department.

Mr. Kinnick, a naval pilot, has been assigned to duty abroad an aircraft carrier. His parents said the last word they had from him was received on May 22, but it did not disclose his whereabouts.

Take Townshend Cup

Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret of Charles River and Mrs. Francis B. Turner of Brae Burn yesterday scored a gross 85 to win the Townshend Cup at Brae Burn. A field of 15 teams was entered.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Baltimore 3, Jersey City 3. (Tie.)
Syracuse 4-3, Newark 2-3.
Rochester 6, Montreal 4.
Toronto 5, Buffalo 2.

American Association

Minneapolis 7, Columbus 6.
St. Paul 8, Toledo 7.
Louisville—Milwaukee, postponed.
Indianapolis—Kansas City, postponed.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 1, Hollywood 0.
Portland 2, Oakland 1.
San Francisco 7, San Diego 4.
Sacramento 7, Los Angeles 6.

Southern Association

New Orleans 7-11, Knoxville 8-8.
Atlanta 6-3, Little Rock 5-5.
Nashville 8-15, Birmingham 6-9.
Memphis 4-1, Chattanooga 3-8.

Eastern League

Hartford 7, Scranton 3.
Wilkes-Barre 13, Springfield 4.
Albany 7, Elmira 4.
Binghamton 11, Utica 3.

NEAAAU Senior Meet

The annual New England Senior A. A. U. track and field championships will be held tomorrow afternoon at Boston College's Alumni Field. The admission charge is only 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children. Servicemen certified by their Athletic Officer will be admitted free.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	20	14	.588
Washington	21	17	.553
Detroit	19	16	.543
Philadelphia	20	19	.513
Chicago	15	16	.484
Cleveland	18	20	.474
Boston	18	21	.462
St. Louis	12	20	.375

Results June 3

Chicago 6, Boston 4.
New York 2, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 10, Cleveland 4.
Detroit 8, Washington 2.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	26	15	.634
St. Louis	24	14	.632
Pittsburgh	19	17	.528
Cincinnati	20	18	.526
Philadelphia	18	20	.474
Boston	16	18	.471
New York	15	24	.385
Chicago	13	25	.342

Results June 3

Cincinnati 7, Boston 4.
Chicago 8, Brooklyn 1.
Pittsburgh 9, New York 6.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 2.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Conroy	4	0	2	0	0	.500
Partee	66	10	23	0	7	.348
Fox	130	17	39	0	8	.300
Doerr	185	12	49	1	18	.258
Culberson	60	8	15	1	4	.250
Simmons	77	4	18	0	10	.234
Lake	122	16	28	0	3	.230
Lupien	157	11	36	0	10	.229
Tabor	114	8	26	2	13	.228
Cronin	38	1	8	0	5	.211
Newsome	32	2	6	0	1	.188
Peacock	68	4	12	0	3	.176
Miles	46	4	8	0	6	.174
Lazor	59	6	10	0	5	.169
Garrison	54	3	8	0	1	.148

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Farrell	3	1	1	0	0	.333
McCarthy	138	13	44	1	12	.319
Holmes	133	13	39	1	5	.293
Workman	138	13	35	3	18	.254
Masi	40	5	10	1	6	.250
Gentile	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Ryan	70	9	17	1	5	.243
Klutts	55	5	13	0	4	.236
Burns	56	5	13	1	3	.232
Ross	113	14	25	3	11	.221
Wietelmann	119	9	26	0	9	.218
Jocst	126	13	27	1	10	.214
Nieman	19	2	4	0	1	.211
Poland	45	4	6	0	3	.133
Cuccinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

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Manhattan and Adam Sport Shirts, Wash Slacks, Gabardine Trousers, Matched Sets, Interwoven Anklets, Hickok Belts and Braces.
M. A. Roberts Men's Wear
128 Munroe St., Cor. Washington St.
Authorized Agent for Adam and Long Hats
The Parisian
DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleansers, Dyers, Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS
(Continued from previous page)

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7700, Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT'S
Ready for Summer
SALE
JUNE 9 to 12
Luxuries Are Out
Necessities Are In
Buy What You Need
At Sale Prices—Invest Savings in More War Bonds and Stamps
W. T. Grant Co.
MALDEN

At Kotzen's . . .
Better Selection of Quality
FURNITURE
At prices that will save you money . . . Terms 30-day charge accounts or 1 year to pay.
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street Malden 7480
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps
★
Malden Co-operative Bank
Incorporated 1887
20 Exchange Street Malden

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Panama, Straw, Felt and Leghorn
HATS RENOVATED
Excellent Shoe Repairing
CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
33 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 6248

SUNDAY FATHER'S DAY JUNE 20th
Make "Dad" Happy
"Arrow" Shirts "Swank" Jewelry
"Stetson" Hats "Interwoven" Sox
"Botany" Ties "Palm Beach" Suits
And Other Nationally Advertised Products
BAKER'S
The Apparel Shop That's on the Square
440 MAIN STREET MALDEN SQUARE

All month long — a value-giving series of
DOLLAR STRETCHER VALUES AT JOSLIN'S

HIGGINS
Shoes for the Entire Family
ENNA JETTICKS
$5 to $6.50
144 Pleasant St. MAL. 1487

MARLBORO

BLAKE'S
Headquarters for All Wool Tropical Worsted Suits, Straw Hats, Sport Coats, Slacks.. Arrow Shirts, Arrow Sport Shirts, Gantner Swim Trunks, Hickok Belts.
BLAKE'S 206 Main Street Marlboro, Mass.

1897 — 1943
Forty-Six Years of Fuel Service
MARLBOROUGH COAL CO.

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
30 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4364-R, 8 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Clements
THE STORE OF CHEERFUL SERVICE

Savings for You
at our end of your phone wire. Call us. MELrose 3300-1-2-3
"Home of Quality and Service"
MELROSE MEAT SHOP
532-534 Main Street

The Casey Florist Company
93 Maple Street Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Free Delivery Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

CLEARCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
80 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

MASSACHUSETTS

MILTON

GODFREY FUEL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEEDHAM

KINNE'S PHARMACY
Needham, Needham Sta. 0081 - Tel. - 0080
Luncheon, Candy
Ice Cream, Toiletries
Dependable Merchandise and Service

See
WILLIAM E. LIMRIC
for All Forms of Insurance
Office 40 Broad St. Boston, HUB. 0080 Home Normandie Road Dover, Tel. 179
"Building a Business on Service"

NEW BEDFORD

—in Old New Bedford
"GULF HILL"
denotes the highest in quality
Restaurant and Ice Cream Bar
596 PLEASANT STREET
Opp. Library in The Heart of The City

Anchorage By the Sea
7 Miles Cape Cod Road
Dining Room Open Daily
Rooms by Week or Season
A. Edith Barrows, Tel. Mattapoisett 12

New Bedford
Steam Dye House
A. H. BENNETT, Prop.
Cleaners and Dyers
With a reputation for good work and service since 1886
Plant, 45 Hunter St. Store, 600 Pleasant St. Also Main St. at Falmouth, Mass.

"Where Greater New Bedford Buys Its Food"
New Bedford Public Market
PHONE 5-7821

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Loretta's
FINE MILLINERY
SALON at
566 PLEASANT STREET

GIFTS FOR FATHER'S DAY
and Graduates at
CUSHING'S
586 Pleasant Street, Opp. Library

Willey's Inc.
566 PLEASANT STREET
Distinctive Clothes for Women and Misses

Charles E. Unwin
Jeweler and Watchmaker
Diamonds—Leather Goods
8 No. Sixth St., New Bedford, Mass.
Main St., Wareham, Mass.
In Warr Theatre Building

GIFTS
For Father and the Graduate
CASE, *Jeweler*
A. A. SCHULTZ
202 Union Street Up one flight New Bedford Mass.

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Get War Bonds Here
"The most you can buy
Is the least you can do"
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for my Savings"
NEWTON, MASS.

Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

NEWTON CENTER

Dresses for All Occasions
Carefully selected
Personal attention given to your needs
SALLY WHEELER
321 BEACON STREET
S. S. Pierce Co. is next door
Since 12-43—1644-2244

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER
(Continued)

Main Office Big. 4600 Lst. 9830 Lan. 9824 Big. 6277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
720 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
809 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1173 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.
NOW, more than ever, it is essential to have Fire and Theft insurance on your automobile. All parts of your car—including TIRES—are protected.
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin Street BIG. 7304
Stock and Mutual Companies
Budget Plan if desired

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

HAVE
LAWN MOWERS
Sharpened and Set NOW!
Precision Work
'Pittsfield Tire' and Battery Shop
West and Center Sts. Howard S. Babbitt

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Summer's The Time
Sparkle From Head to Toe
Let smartness ring. Look pure and cool with a light summer bag. 1.95 up
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

Women's Apparel
WORK & PLAY SHOP
Now Open

ENGLAND BROS.
For REAL VALUE
Buy Real Quality Coal from
The Real Coopers
Myra E. Cooper Harold A. Cooper
COOPER BUILDING
North Side of Fenn St. Dial 6421

KULDA'S
ICE CREAM and SODAS
SANDWICHES—LUNCHES
Soda Fountain Delicacies
38 SOUTH STREET

SHALETT
CLEANERS and DYERS
"Have Them Cleaned Right"
702 North Street. Tel. 5475

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 6761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PITTSBURGH
LIVE PAINTS
Distributed by
Wm. Westland & Co.
1555 Hancock Street

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Diamonds and Watches
7-11 Cottage Avenue

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear. $5 to $6.50
1 to 12, AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 3600
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

L. M. JOHNSON
Seeds—Bulbs—Fertilizers
Baby Chicks—Ducklings
Turkey Poults
6 Haven St., Reading Tel. REA. 1141

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 5799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★Star Market Co.★
Finest Assortment in Somerville
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Sparkling Fresh, Top Quality, Every Day
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

MOORE PRINTING CO.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Corner School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9346
Repairing and your favorite Line of Accessories

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAISON WOODWORTH-INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three Hundred Thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3751, Springfield, Mass.
Member International Master Ladies Hairdressers' Association

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

Lovely Flowers
from CROFT'S
(F. T. D.)
393 Dwight Street Phone 4-2195

DYGERT PRINTING CO.
Office Forms
Stationery—Factory Forms
Dwight Street Springfield, Mass.
Dial 3-4258

Harvey & Lewis Co.
CAMERAS
Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

WELLESLEY

★ ★ Our Own Clement's Brand Toiletries and Cleansing Tissues are satisfying thousands. Try them.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square
MedSold

WEYMOUTH

CASTLE FILMS
You can buy these Films at
STANLEY-WINTHROP'S
7 RIVERS ROAD, QUINCY, MASS.
Use our "RENT-A-REEL" Service

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP

Lechtur's Odorless Cleansing
Three Hour Cleansing Service
Only high quality work is done here. We specialize in furs. We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us.
60 Woodside Avenue Ocean 1122
WE CALL AND DELIVER

The BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving, Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam Street Winthrop, Mass.
TEL. OCEAN 0021

EVERY ONE A POSSIBLE claimant against YOU!
Ask us for booklet on
RESIDENCE LIABILITY INSURANCE
Elliot & Whittier
Real Estate and Insurance
73 Jefferson Street OCEan 0020

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
Expert care of the hair and skin.
MARCELLING
PERMANENT WAVING
FINGERWAVING
22 Pleasant St., Room 325 Phone 4-7558

For
SUN AND FUN TOGS
the
Children's Shop
478 Main Street, opp. City Hall
Youth Center of Worcester

European Classified

CLOTHES REPAIRING

RENEW-WEAR LTD., turns SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS like new, 70/- and save coupons. Post or call. 3, Broadway, Victoria Street. S. W. 1. Abbey 7348.

FOOD PRODUCTS

PAIGNTON, DEVON—Cooked meats, table dainties freshly made on the premises. Phone 57206. C. B. STOCKER, 40, Hyde Road.

ROOMS TO LET

PAIGNTON, DEVON, The Haven, 15, New Street—Accommodation, married couple or 2 ladies; quiet, comfortable home; bedroom, sitting-room, kitchen, furnished; use bathroom; central.

WANTED TO BUY

AFTER THE WAR your Home Movie Projector will soon be out of date. We pay top prices for 16mm. Talkies, 8, 9.5 and 16mm. Home Movie Projectors: Leica, Contax and other modern roll film cameras and enlargers are still urgently wanted—will you release yours? — WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 127, New Bond Street, London, W.1.

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

SUTER BROS.
13 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 332
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
F. KNIGHT LTD. (Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M. I. M. T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2028

TEL. KIN. 1678
ROY DIXON A.R.P.S.
PHOTOGRAPHER
THE STUDIO
KING'S NORTON

BOURNEMOUTH

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2010

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
3 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HASTINGS TUNBRIDGE WELLS EASTBOURNE LEWES TEIGNMOUTH
HAILSHAM BOSCOMBE SOUTHAMPTON WEYMOUTH BATH WINCHESTER

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
63-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
636, 638, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

CORNER GARAGE
Phone Furzdown 23
MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Tecalemit Service Station
Customers' Cars called for. Estimates and advice free.
Personal Supervision L. T. Dowland M. I. M. R. Manager
Tyres, oil, Spares.

THE WINDOW WITH THE SPINNING WHEEL

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
EST. 1923
For woollies warm and light, also tweeds, rugs, wools, etc.
119 Old Christchurch Road Tel. 4357

Jarrauds
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen
THE QUADRANT TEL. 513

A. S. PRINCE & Co.
LIMITED
BUILDING CONTRACTORS
PLUMBERS & DECORATORS
1079, Christchurch Rd.
Pokesdown Hill, Bournemouth
Tel. Southbourne 85

F. WILKINS (1930) LTD.
(Bakers and Confectioners)
Makers of Quality Bakery Products since 1800
Branches throughout Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON and HOVE

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist—Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapery & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

BRISTOL

23371
Buyers + Sellers of
GOOD FURNITURE
Satisfaction Guaranteed
NEWBERY & SPINDLER
29, PARK ROW
BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24438
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 30787

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
and
DRY CLEANERS
Jolly & Son Ltd
(Late College Green)
62/64 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8 Tel. 32401
The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
92a WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

HENRY WALL
Men's Wear Specialist
212 CHELTENHAM ROAD
BRISTOL
Phone 45642
Dunlop Coats for Men and Women

Marsh's
Military, Civil, Sporting
and Ladies' Tailors
Boys' and Girls' School Outfitting
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Bristol

ENGLAND

BRISTOL
(Continued)

MUNDY & COMPANY
68 QUEEN'S ROAD, BRISTOL

CHINA and GLASS
Specialists
Tel: 24960

BROMLEY

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
18 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CAMBERLEY

R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.
66/68, LONDON RD., CAMBERLEY Ph. 3
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Blinds and Curtains for Blacking Out Efficiently Installed
Cost Moderate

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
Antiques *Licensed Valuers*
Cabinet Making and Upholstering
Specialists in Curtains and Loose Covers
HIGH STREET, CAMBERLEY
PHONE 303 CAMBERLEY

Ward's
for
Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables
Park Street
Phone 1103

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1373 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

PHONE CAMBERLEY 397
Brimson's
F. W. BRIMSON M.C.I.
Park St. Camberley, Surrey
SPECIALITY GROCERS
Monitor Advertised Commodities

COIFFEURS
"ELIZABETH"
225 Farnborough Road Farnborough
Tel. No. Farnborough 684

Williams BROS.
IRONMONGERS
Garden Requisites
Park St., Camberley Telephone 1001

We recommend
MASCOT From 16/9 SHOES
C. W. SOMMERFIELD
77, High Street, CAMBERLEY

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

GLOUCESTERSHIRE DAIRY & CREAMERY LTD.
Promenade and Branches
Tel. 3093
(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

CHICHESTER

FRED. DEWEY
BUILDER and DECORATOR
SANITARY ENGINEER
17 South Bank, Chichester
Estab. 1900 Phone 2071

Crossword Quiz Answers

M	I	N	O	R	C	A
I	R	I	S	H	■	R
L	E	G	■	O	A	T
L	■	H	E	D	G	E
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■	D	■	Y	■	F	■
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V	A	L	E	T	■	C
E	T	A	■	I	S	H
N	■	C	A	S	T	E
S	W	E	A	T	E	R

ENGLAND

CROYDON PURLEY and District

W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Propr. W. W. Knights
Drapers and Milliners
Tram Terminus, Purley Tel. Purley 1300
123 Brighton Rd., Coulsdon Tel. Purley 1977
Specialities, Jaeger Wear, Twilfit Corsets, Hosiery, Celanese Fadeless Fabrics, Household Linens.

DUDLEY

MILK MAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
DUDLEY

EXETER

BRUFORDS
for Finest Old Silver, Jewellery, etc.
Largest Stocks in the West
5, CENTRAL STATION BUILDINGS
QUEEN STREET, EXETER

HEREFORD

MILK MAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
HEREFORD

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Bentalls LTD
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Ladies', Men's and Children's Hairdressing
- Rendezvous Cafe and Silver Cafe
- Removals and Warehousing

KINGSTON 1001

ALL MILK PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARMS

HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
C. MOON & SONS
DAIRY FARMERS
26 VICTORIA ROAD 404 EWELL ROAD
Elmbridge 2237 SURBITON Elmbridge 4831

LEAMINGTON SPA

Francis
DRAPERS and HOUSE FURNISHERS
34/40 Bath Street, Leamington Spa

NORTHWOOD

The Gingerbread House
68 Green Lane Northwood
Character, individuality and Variety. Fine Home-made Cake Shop and Tearoom of
Ph. Northwood 145 Catering of every description Special attention to post orders.

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

For PIANOS, GRAMOPHONES, WIRELESS and all musical needs
Phone 5449
Harris-Osborne Ltd.
79 TORQUAY ROAD, PAIGNTON
Agents for "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" Radio and Home Appliances. Irons. Room Heaters, etc.

EVANS & SONS
Bakers and Confectioners
TORBAY ROAD PHONE 5048
One of the Nicest Cafes in the District

PINNER

CORNERWAYS CAFÉ
Mrs. A. A. Stewart
53 High St., Pinner Phone Pinner 3131
MORNING REFRESHMENT
LUNCHEONS TEAS
Home Made Cakes and Sweets

PLYMOUTH

FOSTER'S FAMOUS FOOTWEAR
REPAIRS
Head Office and Factory
Tavistock Road, Plymouth Phone 4676 (Opposite reservoir)
Branches { 7, Hyde Park Terrace, Mutley 20, Tavistock Road, Stoke
RUBBER FOOTWEAR REPAIRS BY VULCANIZING PROCESS

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

George Haddy & Sons
(Proprietor Stanley G. Haddy)
FAMILY GROCERS
97, Mutley Plain, Plymouth
(TELEPHONE 2493)

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

PLYMOUTH
(Continued from previous page)

The HOUSE of Moons
PIANOS FURNITURE RADIO AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
NORTH HILL, PLYMOUTH
Also at
192, High Street, Exeter
6, River Street, Truro

WHERE CAN I—?

Support the war effort. Earn *not less* than 2½%. Get Government security. Buy Bonds, Certificates, and Stock. Speed Victory and Peace

at the

Plymouth & South Devon Trustee Savings Bank

May I quote you for your INSURANCE requirements? Every type of policy catered for.
W. C. SHIPMAN
48, St. Margarets Road
Marsh Mills, Plymouth

POOLE and District

Phone Parkstone 712
ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES
Repairs and Maintenance
WADAMS BROS.
General IRONMONGERS
75 Bournemouth Road, Parkstone

Highcliffe Model Laundry
QUALITY — ALL ROUND GIVES SATISFACTION — SERVICE
No Mass — *Production*
SANDBANKS ROAD
Tel. PARKSTONE 557

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd RICHMOND, SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

John Keay and Son, Ltd.
High Class GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Efficient Service Guaranteed
8 HILL RISE, Richmond, and at Post Office, Petersham
Tel. 4007-4008 Richmond

Repairs! Deane Bros Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
76 Sheen Road RICHMOND
Tel. Richmond 1071
collected and Delivered.

SALISBURY

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
1, CATHERINE STREET, SALISBURY
Also at:—
62-64, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
624, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe.
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter.
32/47/44, South Street, Worthing.

ISOBEL SUTHERLAND
Court Hairdresser
71, New Street, Salisbury Tel. 3717
Permanent Waving • Cosmetics

SEVENOAKS

THE "JEWELLERS" OF THE DISTRICT
Est. nearly a century
STEVENSON & CO.
3, London Road, Sevenoaks

H. MORRIS
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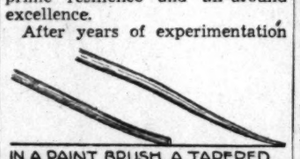
K. PARRIS
IN THE 16TH. CENTURY DORTMUND, GERMANY WITHSTOOD A SIEGE FOR 21 MONTHS.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Nylon Has Taken Over a Job Formerly the Work of Hogs?

Up to the time of our entry into World War II virtually all paint brush bristles of premium quality had been grown on the backs of the hogs of China and Russia. American hogs, possibly due to their more sheltered and pampered lives, failed to grow bristles of prime resilience and all-around excellence.

After years of experimentation



IN A PAINT BRUSH, A TAPERED BRISTLE IS VASTLY SUPERIOR TO ONE OF UNIFORM DIAMETER.

with many different types of synthetic filaments, the chemists in the Du Pont laboratories have succeeded in producing paint brush bristles out of nylon which have the required resiliency, toughness, and strength to make first-quality paint brushes. Moreover, the synthetic product is inert to the ingredients of paint (is not affected chemically by turpentine, lacquers, etc.) and wears at least three times as long as hog bristles.

A satisfactory nylon bristle with a uniform diameter was developed several years ago. This was all right for certain types of brushes, but this filament lacked an important characteristic of natural bristles, namely, it did not taper to a delicate flexible point. Consequently it was up to the chemical engineers to devise a method of spinning tapered filaments.

After many ingenious methods were tried and found wanting, a taper was finally added to the nylon filament by pulling the nylon from the spinneret at a variable speed. The faster the nylon was pulled, the more extended and slender the filament became. By varying the speed back and forth from fast to slow they got a filament of alternately thick and thin diameters.

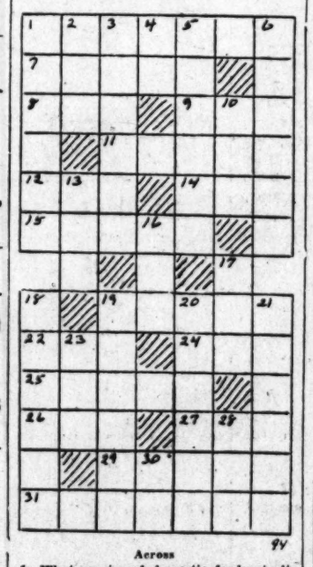
Still another problem arose due to the fact that after being spun nylon filaments have to be drawn to several times their original length to give them needed strength and resiliency. Consequently many more months of patient experiment were required to draw out the tapered nylon filaments without snapping them at the thinnest sections.

The entire output of nylon paint brushes at present is being preempted for military and naval use, but after the war it is expected that these long-wearing synthetic bristles will be widely used in paint brushes for civilian use.

—W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What species of domestic fowl gets its name from one of Balearic Islands?
7—In what sea is Isle of Man located?
8—What is one of limbs by which men or animals walk?
9—What musical instrument was made of an oat stem?
11—The privet is often planted to make what?
12—What suffix forms the superlative of adjectives?
14—Organ of hearing.
15—If your bouquet contained ramblers, they would be what?
19—What American artist and author is especially famed for his portrait of Washington?
22—Winglike part.
24—Malt was eaten by what creature in house that Jack Built?
25—In Mozart's opera, Figaro serves Count Almaviva as what?
26—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
27—What is a suffix used to form adjectives?
29—What is one of hereditary classes into which society of India is divided?
31—What article of apparel might have a "turtle neck"?

Down

1—Who is known as "The Poet of the Sierras"?
2—William Butler Yeats was born where (abbr.)?
3—Whose "black mantle covers all alike?"
4—Bone.
5—Rhodians are inhabitants of what island?
6—What is one of a system of tubes or vessels which carry blood away from the heart?
10—What is a Turkish title of respect?
13—Turf.
16—Organ of sight.
17—What State of U. S. was named by Ponce de Leon (abbr.)?
18—What birds sat on Odin's shoulders?
19—What is the official residence of a sovereign?
20—What do you call one who is skilled in some one of the fine arts?
21—The term "biting in" would apply to an author, etcher, or archer—which?
23—What is a coin of Latvia?
28—Saints (abbr.).
30—What is name of a river of Latvia?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

No! No!

She: "Now that we're engaged, dear, you'll give me a ring, won't you?"

He: "Why, certainly, darling! What's your number?"

What's the Difference?

"Before the days of ration stamps we used to make imitation chicken sandwiches out of roast veal."

"Yes, and now we must make imitation veal sandwiches out of roast chicken."

So It Seemed

A pathetic and touching incident concerns the plight of a pretty North of England girl, who confesses that her attempts to arouse interest in the male of her choice have so far been unavailing.

While visiting a friend in London, the girl was diligent in her letter-writing to the indifferent youth.

An American friend of hers was a sympathetic confidante, and used frequently to post letters for her to the frigid Northerner.

"But what," the American asked one day, "what does 'Esq.' on the envelope after his name stand for?"

"Esquimau," was the reply.

—Tit-Bits

Thoughtful Postal Clerk

New Orleans, La.

Her boy was fighting in North Africa and was recently reported missing. The mother refused to accept this news, her earnest prayers for his safety continued.

One Sunday morning the boy's father found a special delivery letter in the mail box. It was from the son, stating that he was a Nazi prisoner, and giving an address whereby the parents could send him some much needed comforts. What puzzled the father was that the letter, though bearing a German postmark, had on it a United States special delivery stamp.

The father took the letter to the post office and after some investigating, discovered that when one of the clerks saw the German postmark and return address, he realized it must be an important message from a soldier to his anxious parents. It being a Saturday the letter would not have been delivered until Monday. This thoughtful clerk paid for a special delivery stamp and sent the letter on its way, hence its arrival on Sunday morning.

Daily Quotation

Assertion is not argument; to contradict the statement of an opponent is not proof that you are correct.

—JOHNSON

A Verse for Today . . .

Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?—ESTHER 4:14

Daily Anecdote

The Last Straw

During the Wilson administration there was a trusty in the Nevada state penitentiary who insisted his name was Woodrow Wilson.

One day the warden, who was ex-Governor Dickerson, in company with the current incumbent, Governor Oddie, drove over into California on official business, chauffered by the trusty known as Woodrow Wilson. They lost their license plate and were arrested by a small-town constable for driving without a license.

Governor Oddie explained to the arresting officer that he was Governor of Nevada and that his companion was ex-Governor Dickerson. After considerable palaver the constable agreed to let them go.

Just as the trusty was preparing to start the car, the officer said to him: "What is your name?"

"Woodrow Wilson," was the matter-of-fact reply.

"Here!" shouted the constable in rage and astonishment. "You guys come along to the judge. You can't put that stuff over on me."

To the judge they went.

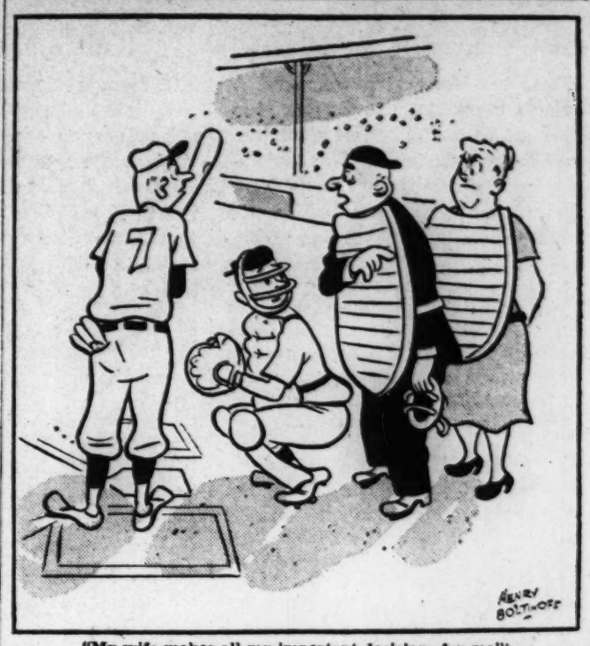
Brevities

Detroit News: Out of college and into a pilot's seat, many a young grad will see for himself what lies beyond the Alps.

St. Louis Star-Times: A Nebraskan says he has heard a banker make the same speech 33 times. It's enough to make him abandon the idea of securing the loan.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Franco, who was once positive that the Axis would win the war, now guesses that it will be a tie. The Generalissimo is getting warmer.

Just for Fun —Henry Boltinoff



"My wife makes all my important decisions for me!"

It's My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

R. L., cartographer of note, hailing from Weymouth, Mass., spends much of his spare time with his hobby of miniature railroading. Given the opportunity he'd get off his knees (it's hard on the trousers) and scramble into the cab of an honest-to-goodness locomotive.

Mrs. R. B., of New York City, who insists that she's a staid and conservative housewife, yearns for a ride behind a motorcycle escort, sirens shrieking, "a La Guardia" —in the family's ten-year-old jalopy.

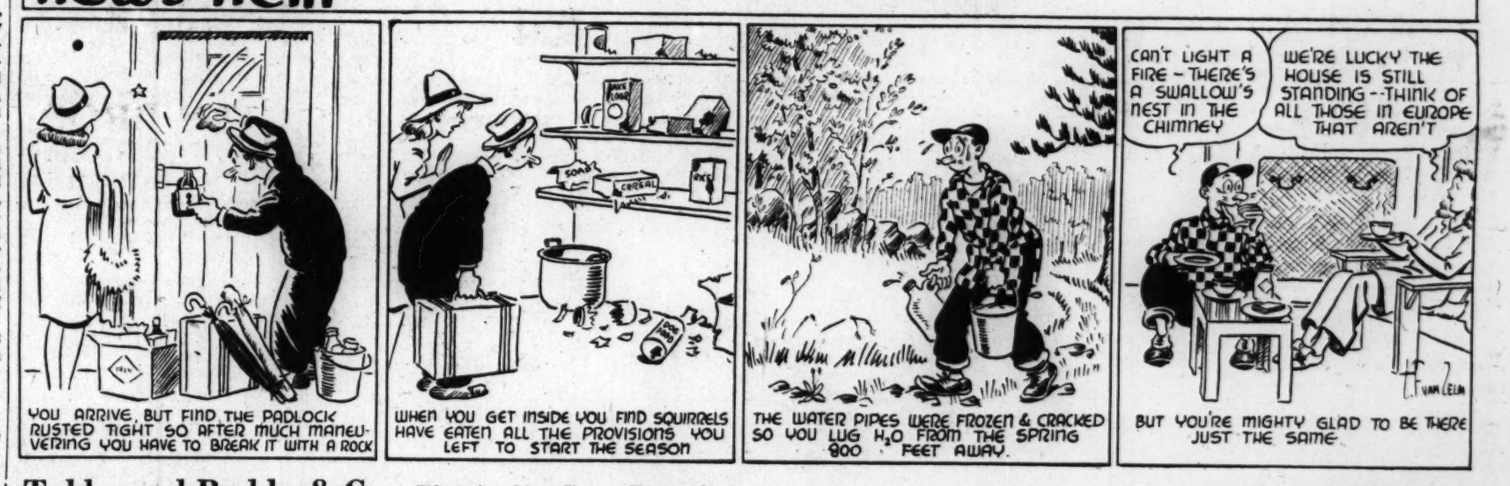
F. V. Z., gentleman farmer, cartoonist, and hotel keeper of Harrison, Maine, wants to sneak away from his official duties and win his way musically-via back alleys—pumping the handle of a hand organ. Remuneration is of little consequence—he says.

W. T., a Greek scholar from Brookline, Mass., has always had a wistful notion that he would cut a good figure in a doorman's uniform.

A poet, S. B., thrusts her head from her ivory tower in Buffalo, N. Y., to announce modestly that she has always wanted to call trains in Grand Central Station. (In rhyme, perhaps?)

(A Friday Feature)

NEWS ITEM— SO YOU WENT TO YOUR SUMMER PLACE TO START YOUR FARMING


YOU ARRIVE, BUT FIND THE PADLOCK RUSTED TIGHT SO AFTER MUCH MANEUVERING YOU HAVE TO BREAK IT WITH A ROCK
WHEN YOU GET INSIDE YOU FIND SQUIRRELS HAVE EATEN ALL THE PROVISIONS YOU LEFT TO START THE SEASON
THE WATER PIPES WERE FROZEN & CRACKED SO YOU LUG H_2O FROM THE SPRING 800 FEET AWAY.
CAN'T LIGHT A FIRE - THERE'S A SWALLOW'S NEST IN THE CHIMNEY
WE'RE LUCKY THE HOUSE IS STILL STANDING - THINK OF ALL THOSE IN EUROPE THAT AREN'T
BUT YOU'RE MIGHTY GLAD TO BE THERE JUST THE SAME
VAN LELIA

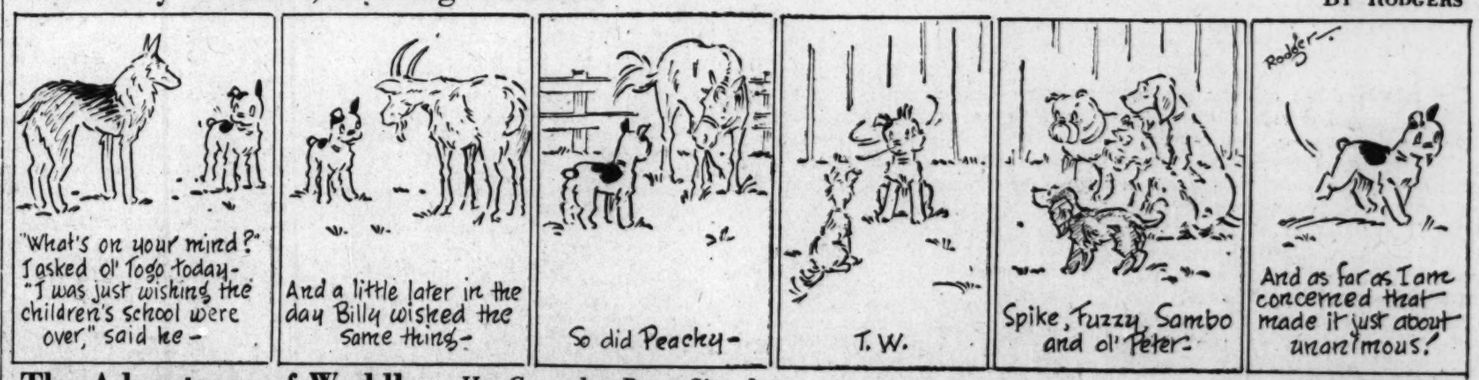
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*There's No Easy Way Out*

By Le Pelley

YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT A MARVELOUS INVENTION THIS IS, SKIDMORE ! I THROW THIS BONE FOR YOU TO CHASE AND YOU HELP ME PULL THE LAWN MOWER
WOW... SOME IDEA !!
HEY ! NO, SKIDMORE.. NOT IN THE WEEDS
GUESS IT'S NOT SUCH A HOT IDEA AFTER ALL !
YUM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Unanimous*

By Rodgers


"What's on your mind?" I asked ol' Togo today- "I was just wishing the children's school were over," said he-
And a little later in the day Billy wished the same thing-
So did Peachy-
T. W.
Spike, Fuzzy, Sambo and ol' Peter-
Rodgers
And as far as I am concerned that made it just about unanimous!

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Gets the Busy Signal*

By The Hagers

Today Ted Webb I overtook. I thought he had a guilty look.
With difficulty I kept pace. He clutched a brand-new black briefcase.
"I'm sorry I can't chat," said he. "I'm in a rush, as you can see."
Was Ted picked by the Government, And on some secret mission sent?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Command to the Miners

President Roosevelt's command to the coal miners to resume work Monday must be obeyed as an order from the Commander in Chief in time of war. Any faltering, any inclination to follow John L. Lewis and the union chiefs instead of the Nation's commander, would amount to refusal to comply with a military order in time of war and might put the disobedient ones in hazardous legal position. Thus, while the President's order may seem to be couched in remarkably restrained terms—considering the provocation—it carries the severest implications.

There is no question but that the mood of the Country would support the President in any steps required—even the "work or fight" dictum suggested at his latest press conference—should the miners disobey his order. Congress is even now debating a drastic anti-strike bill. The laws already on the books, are never so inflexible but that some means to protect the national interest would be found.

We cannot believe the miners will ignore this order. That is not the American way. In football, which is in fact if not in name the national game, every man on the line believes in his heart he can make a hole, every man in the backfield wants to carry the ball; but the quarterback calls the signals, and there must be no argument about it. If the others don't like it, they "lump" it—until Monday morning, when everybody becomes a quarterback. That's the American way.

However, having thus borne down on the miners, we should like to remark that it is improper for a quarterback who happens to be a Junior to call his signals with one eye on pleasing certain players so they will elect him captain in his senior year.

The President has promised too much in the way of price controls. Holding the line is an economic feat that requires much bolder, much more whole-hearted effort than the Country has yet exerted. Even so, sacrifices in foods, living comforts and other things are going to be necessary for all. Soft Presidential words and actions cannot change that; but such words and such actions have tended to fool many working people into feeling that the Government can, if it wishes, save them from many of these hardships of war. When analyzed these strikes popping up in sundry parts of the country are largely efforts to compel the War Labor Board to hurry up and grant wage increases, or to harry the Office of Price Administration into rolling back the cost of living.

We know the Administration can do more than it has in stabilizing the cost of living and thus softening one impact of war, but it cannot do nearly so much as it has let the people believe it can do, for neither higher wages nor lowered prices will produce the quantity of consumers' goods required to overcome all shortages.

It is time now, and past time, for plain thinking and speaking on this subject. The people, miners, workers, housewives, all, have had enough of the "razzle dazzle." Let's hit the line straight for a while.

Cut-Cut-Ca-Da-Cut

Second only to the amazing success of the Victory Garden drive is the increasing interest of suburbanites and villagers in back-yard poultry keeping. Not many will go so far as the citizen who is using the top of his nearly flat-roofed garage for the location of a chicken house and run. Most beginners will use a corner of the back yard.

The situation has already reached the point where experts have begun experting. This shows that beginners are looking for advice; it is a happy omen of increased food production on the home front. While the nation has about 338,000,000 adult fowls, plus 5,000,000 turkeys, 3,000,000 ducks and geese and 800,000 guinea fowls, plus untold millions upon millions of young stock now growing, every indication is that poultry products will continue in short supply and high price. There is no doubt back-yard flocks can serve in the food crisis.

While the intelligence quotient of a hen falls far short of the genius level, biddy is a sensitive, shy, appreciative lady. You will soon discover if you have a flock, that hens are very responsive to pleasant, philosophical conversation. You talk to them and they'll talk back, cheerfully and amiably. In fact, there are those discerning poultrymen who claim that a few minutes conversation over the fence increases production. And one extra egg is one important bit toward winning the war.

Hate Is Not Enough

The request of the Ethiopian Minister to Britain that a picked group of Ethiopian Commandos with long knives be used as the spearhead of invasion in Italy will suggest unpleasant possibilities in Italy. The statement, however, that those who saw their comrades killed in 1936, by Italian forces, will never be satisfied "until they can rip an Italian gullet," is not in harmony with the Allied purpose.

It is not reckless murder in reprisal, without regard to military gain, for which British and American Commando forces are trained. Aggressive they must be, as the invasion vanguard. They may have to kill to subdue the criminals who forced them into the war, as police sometimes have killed to protect the public from further criminal assault, when the perpetrators of crime refuse to surrender. But the police are not required to hate those whom they pursue and arrest, or to take life unnecessarily.

"Getting even" can mean descending to the level of the opponent, which would leave no moral grounds for further attack. There would be no point in even verbally condemning gangsters whose methods we adopted as our own.

Just over a year ago, by order of Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard C. Paget, Commander in Chief of the British Home Forces, the teaching of hate was forbidden in Commando schools. Hate, said Sir Bernard, was "out of key with the mentality of free men, in war as well as in peace." The men, he added, must be made to realize "the difference between building up of artificial hate and building up of a true offensive spirit."

For One France

The French Executive Committee, or as it is to be called, the National Committee of Liberation, is now in being, despite developments that threatened to widen the breach between Generals de Gaulle and Giraud at the last moment.

That these developments have been surmounted is a good augury for the future of the Committee; the men composing it must be indeed determined to build toward French unity. Otherwise the strange mishandling of the Peyrouton resignation—beginning with Marcel Peyrouton himself and involving General de Gaulle and finally the press—could well have been made into a reason for postponing the formation of the Committee.

Naturally the mere existence of a Committee does not insure unity among Frenchmen. In fact events attendant upon the birth of this agency show devisive influences to be still strongly operative.

Since elements of disunity were so sharply in evidence in the very conferences which formed the Committee, the inclusion of General Catroux in the group seems fortunate indeed. His reputation both as a patriot and as a diplomat is high. Much of the difficult work of bringing Generals de Gaulle and Giraud together must have fallen to him, though, obviously, pressures from the American and British Governments were constant and heavy.

The Committee's formal statement as to its temporary nature, and committing it to a republican form of government for France after liberation, makes a good beginning. Likewise, riddance of the French African administrations of former Vichyites is a welcome development. Writing "An Open Letter to Frenchmen" for the Atlantic Monthly a few months ago, Jacques Maritain offered this touchstone for those who would bring unity to France's war effort:

> As long as the French military chiefs seek to place upon the French people and the democratic idea the burden of a military catastrophe the immediate responsibility for which devolves on military preparation and supreme military leadership; as long as the ideological shams of Vichy have not been obliterated from the mind; and as long as "rightists" and "leftists" have not taken the risk of truly and resolutely placing their trust in the French people—just so long will the fraternal reconciliation of Frenchmen remain our heart's desire rather than a reality.

Formation of the Committee under joint-presidency of Generals de Gaulle and Giraud, subject to the future wishes of the people of France, and dedicated to the Republic, will doubtless encourage French patriots to believe that the conditions for a rebirth of France are at last being prepared not only by United Nations victories but by French statesmanship.

The Bookshelf

Things Not in the Papers

"Flying Officer X," who is Herbert Ernest Bates, was commissioned by the British Government and stationed with the Bomber Command to study the men of the R. A. F. in action and out of action. The first twenty-one stories that his accomplished pen has produced under that assignment are published in America in a volume called "THERE'S SOMETHING IN THE AIR (New York: Knopf. $2). Its English title was "The Greatest People in the World."

The stories make a very small volume because it is the way of this storyteller to write briefly, cutting away every superfluous word, creating background by the sparsest suggestion, stopping when he gets through. He has told about machines and men, particularly about the way of men with machines and the way the men feel about their task. These are things that do not get into the papers, which are naturally most concerned about the numbers of planes engaged, the destination, the damage done, the losses. The fliers think about such things, too, but in an individualized way, limited to each man's particular job.

Mr. Bates tells about individuals, why they flew, why they flew the way they did, what flying meant to each one of them. He tells what each man was like, whether he was flying or not.

* * *

The men came from all parts of the world and all kinds of homes. There were Englishmen, Canadians, Australians. There was a Texan who was born in England but had been a sheriff in a Texas town, "gun and all, notches and all," and thought it was high time for America to get angry. There was Lawson, a blonde boy who looked like an aristocrat but came from a hedger's cottage, and who got over being afraid of his plane when he heard that both his parents had been killed in a raid.

There was a Czech with white hair who had got out of his country by way of Russia and come through Turkey, Syria, Cairo, Cape Town, and Gibraltar to fly with the British. There were pilots from Holland, Belgium, and France, there was a Swiss, a West Indian, a man from Indo-China, and one from Tahiti, so that the sound of their mess was like that of a Russian bazaar.

They were there because they were implacable. Some had grown to young manhood hearing hostile planes over England. One of them, the young man from Kalgoorlie, had not known of the war until it was a year old, so skillfully had his doting parents on an Australian sheep ranch concealed it from him, and when he did learn of it his one thought was to make up for lost time.

* * *

Flying Officer X did not find the men talkative about their work. They expressed themselves in the laconic jargon of the air base, which calls an easy job "a piece of cake," "prangs" an objective, "tootles in" to the drome, is "brassed off" when an assignment is "scrubbed," that is to say, cancelled. There were no heroics, absolutely no sentiment. In one thing besides their implacability they were all alike. Their eyes were always older than their years.

Very rarely has Mr. Bates included a story with an integrated plot. For the most part his object has been solely to produce character studies, short and clear, and of beautiful, incisive simplicity, so that we may unmistakably see what manner of men these are who are even now flying over Germany.

W. K. R.

Our Readers Say—

A European Corridor?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Allies seem agreed that a United Nations Court of Justice should be set up after the war is won, with a naval, air, and land legion to support and enforce it.

Would it not be a good idea also for some of these forces to occupy the Polish Corridor, which could be extended and carried on through Europe via the Brenner Pass, giving Switzerland an outlet to the Mediterranean, dividing France and Italy and making use of the League of Nations Center in Geneva? The Prussian side of the Corridor including Danzig might be given to the Poles, and the Prussians be deported to uninhabited land possibly between Canada and America, where "they would not learn war any more."

A small part of Germany which would be cut off by the Corridor might be given to the Czechs. This would to some extent compensate them and the Poles for the prolonged suffering they have endured at the hands of the Germans. The Corridor could be used also for transport to extend trade between all the nations, as well as for United Nations Airports, Army Garrisons, and Naval Bases at both ends.

London — WINIFRED MUNRO ROPER

The B2 H2 Resolution

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"The Ball Res." is called "S. Res. 114." It has been proposed by a bipartisan committee, two Republicans and two Democrats. It does exactly what a first step toward world co-operation should do. It does not go into details of peace, but merely, if passed, would commit the Senate to the plan of co-operation with our allies after the war, as well as now.

An examination of the history of the repudiation of the League of Nations shows that the Senate did not mean to repudiate the principle of world co-operation, but merely that way of doing it. It also reveals the element of politics acting against it. The "Ball Res." S. 114 overcomes these two possibilities occurring again. It makes it purely a question of co-operation or not, thus a clear issue; and by being proposed by a bipartisan committee, it is hoped to keep it out of politics.

The Ball Resolution is what we have been waiting for these twenty-five years, a definite step toward correcting the blunder of the Senate in repudiating the League of Nations in 1920.

Shall we be "doers of the word," or lip-serving hypocrites? Writing a letter to each of our two Senators is, indeed, a very, very tiny thing to do, when again we compare this effort with that being made by our soldiers. ELIZABETH C. ALLEN

Tulsa, Okla.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Sweet Dreams

Down the Middle of the Road

A Hero or Two

By Erwin D. Canham

This is a war of heroes. And yet, how baffling is the effort to tell their story! Just as the running record of our times is far beyond even the new and ingenious power of the newspapers and radio and news reels, of historians and biographers and armchair strategists, so the particular story of heroism will be incomplete. For the heroes are everywhere. They sing forth from the pages of every newspaper and you know that behind every story sung there are dozens unsung.

Doubtless there are just as many heroes at home as there are abroad—and just as many heroines, in their way, as there are heroes. The fortitude that is called for under bomb and shell is often not nearly so great as the silent, patient, sacrificial fortitude at home.

But for today's record let us consider just two cases which came along in our current reading. The first one is an amazing half-told story. Behind its simple words there must lie a world of drama and why we have never heard of it before is inexplicable—it reflects no credit on the British press service. But in the new and thrilling adventure story, "Combined Operations: The Official Story of the Commandos," appear these simple sentences:

"The enemy's base at Bardia was raided on the night of 19th/20th April (1941) by No. 7 Commando and a small detachment of the Royal Tank Regiment. Serving as a volunteer with the Commando was Admiral Sir W. H. Cowan, Bt., K. C. B., D. S. O., M. V. O., who, at the age of seventy-one, did not consider his period of active service at an end. On this raid he fell into a deep ditch, and being a man of small stature, found some difficulty in getting out; his efforts to do so were, in his view, severely handicapped by those of friends near by who sought to help him. When this Commando force was disbanded he joined some Indian Cavalry, and was captured after a hand-to-hand fight on 27th May, 1941."

Presumably—the book does not tell—Admiral Cowan has been a prisoner of war for the last two years. And if his record as a Commando and cavalryman is any indication, he is probably a difficult prisoner even though he would now be in his seventy-fourth year. We will wager he is the life of the camp—and even the small stature which was so important in the quotation above probably impresses his captors with the contents of these British.

Now for another kind of hero. The Rev. Dan A. Poling, clergyman and editor of The Christian Herald, tells this story in a current issue; he is just back from the North African front. It is about Chaplain Richard H. Chase of the 26th Infantry, a Christian Scientist. Mr. Chase, who at one time was quarterback and captain of the Williams College football team and at another Christian Science Committee on Publication for Rhode Island, has recently been decorated for extraordinary bravery under German machine-gun fire during land action in North Africa.

The story came to Dr. Poling from Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who said: "'Say, do you know Chase? Yes? Then you know a fool. That Chase! We were fully exposed when the Germans began their advance. They got our range and began to pepper us with everything they had; we had to get out in a hurry, take cover in the fields and foxholes, when the dive bombers came. I thought I had everything under control when I looked down the road, and what did I see?

"'Here comes that fool Chase in a jeep; he had two flat tires and his engine was sputtering like a 1910 Ford, and the shells were dropping all around him, digging big ugly holes in the road. He didn't seem to see them at all, or if he did he didn't care. Just kept driving. I went out and yelled at him, "Get out of that thing and take cover." He paid no more attention to me than he was paying to the Germans. I jumped up on his running-board and bellowed in his ear, "Do you hear me? Get out of this thing and take cover!"

"'I might as well have been shouting at the wind. He didn't even look up to see who it was yelling at him; just kept his head down and his foot on the gas. But he shouted, out of a corner of his mouth, "Listen, you. It took me eight months to get this jeep, and I'm not giving it up for anybody." Just like that. I was so mad I couldn't yell back. Then I looked in the rear of his jeep, and I saw two wounded men bouncing around. Yes, Chase is a fool. A magnificent fool!'

"The glint in Roosevelt's eyes betrayed him. He loved this chaplain who was making a fool of himself for Christ's sake—and man's. No wonder they decorated Chase for bravery—right on the field of battle, they decorated and promoted him. The men who know him say they would follow him anywhere—and they mean *anywhere*."

These are only two stories—two in a thousand.

And, to finish, the following isn't exactly a hero story and yet it is:

Lieut. John T. McChesney, who has had 14 months of aerial action in Australia, was not afraid yesterday to tell how silly he and his crew were before they learned their job. It takes moral courage and a strong sense of humor to do that. Lieutenant McChesney tells of his medium bomber's first raid over a Japanese transport on which they flew so low as to attract tremendous fire—needlessly. On their first bomb run, the bombardier opened the wrong doors and threw out cots, mosquito nets, and pineapple juice. On the second run he was so excited he didn't drop anything. And on the third run he unloaded all the bombs and the gasoline tank as well but didn't score a direct hit.

Dr. Goebbels wouldn't have told about that flight and yet it reveals the reserves of confidence and of character that go to make up the heroism which is winning this war.

Mirror of World Opinion

What Is Idealism?

What is idealism, as conceived of properly, but the seeking of the kingdom of His righteousness? . . . Surely we have the right to believe that if we sought His kingdom good government would be added unto us, and the wisdom to judge with strict and just judgment, and the power to police the unregenerate peoples until they too were willing to pray "Thy kingdom come." — *Dayton (Ohio) Journal-Herald.*

The Wide Horizon

Discipline for Unity

By Vice-Admiral J. W. Greenslade

Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District

[Excerpts from an address before the California C. I. O. Council, San Francisco.]

It would be truly remarkable if our viewpoints should always coincide as we grapple with the problems of wartime production and economy. Indeed, I am not at all convinced that any such universal viewpoint would be desirable. Good steel is not forged without some heat and pounding. Sound policies are not shaped by evasive "yes-men," but by homely sweat over the anvil of honest and open-minded conversations. Sparks may fly at times; but these are benign sparks if they mark the forming of improved designs contributing to our primary goal of victory and all that lies beyond. . . .

'More than once, as you may recall, I have paid a sincere tribute to both Labor and Management and have commented favorably upon the tolerant and patriotic spirit which enabled differences to be resolved, practically, within this area.

I should like to repeat tonight that this satisfying situation strongly supports a concept of command that I have always held: That full and honest co-operation is as important in unity as is absolute authority. And unity, of course, is the keystone of our every plan and operation in this grim and desperate conflict for the survival of democratic institutions.

* * *

But we must remember this: Unity today is not merely an abstraction to be dusted off and paraded upon state occasions. It is a basic principle which must exist in full vigor—and continue to exist—as our sharpest tool, our safest shield, and as our most effective weapon of offense. If unity once falters, this nation and our dependent allies will likewise falter. But standing firm, we shall proceed inevitably to the defeat of Germany and Japan and tottering Italy.

There are many conceptions of the respective roles of Labor and Management in production. Hairs may be split and controversy provoked by any such concepts which are not liberal and flexible. Circumstances sometimes alter the best-laid rules. So also, it seems, do contradictory interpretations. But war production should not and must not balance on the precarious knife-edge of such unpredictable eventualities. Surely some positive and simple plan can be devised, not to avoid discussion and rebuttal, but to eliminate any threat whatever to maximum and wholehearted productive effort.

As I see it, an assured and unfailing unity of Labor and Management can be best assured by injecting Government — when necessary—as an unbiased but vitally interested arbitrator. We have a war to win. Government is charged with that responsibility. We can change our governing body by the ballot if it fails the will of the majority. We cannot restore the bodies of our fighting dead to life if we fail them in their daily gamble with bombs and bullets.

* * *

The plain truth is that, for the duration, none of us can quite be master of his fate. We cannot be entirely free agents in competition. The daily newspapers, with their pages and pages of want ads, do not at all reflect the true state of supply and demand. They do not show behind every American workman's bench or lathe or welding torch a coveting mass of forty million Italians, ninety million Japanese, and one hundred and ten million assorted Huns—all applicants, at reduced rates, for his especial job. They do not reflect the evils of slave and conscript labor which would defy any formal organization except that of Axis terrorism and espionage.

Parenthetically, I am reminded of a group of seamen who recently requested instruction in the handling of deck guns. This appealed to them, quite naturally, as a form of life insurance. But they balked at the idea of any accompaniment of the routine forms of drilling, such as falls to the lot of every soldier, sailor, and marine. Not that they lacked either courage of the highest order or good intent. They merely could not understand that discipline is a form of life insurance, too; an invisible chain which binds men to their proper duty, not for individual survival only, but for the good of all.

We—you and I and every one of us—have the good of all to consider first and foremost now. In the days of trial which lie ahead we must welcome rather than shun such discipline of thought and deed as will make us steadfast and effective combatants and citizens.

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